THE GENTLEMAN'S MAGAZINE;

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GENERAL EVEN.
Lloyd's Evening
St. James' Chron
London Chron.
London Evening
The Sun—Star
London Packet
English Chron.
Whitehall Even.
Times—Briton
Morning Chron.
Morning Herald
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Embellished with Perspective Views of HYTHE CHURCH, in KENT; and AYOT ST. LAWRENCE CHURCH, in HERTFORDSHIRE; a Russian Book; Antique Rings, Stone Pillar, &c. &c. &c.

BY *SYLVANUS URBAN*, GENT.

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EACH DAY'S PRICE OF STOCKS IN OCTOBER

Meteorolog. Diary for Oct. 1802, kept at Baldock. Lat. 52°. 2'. Long. 5'. W.

Day of Month.	At 2 A.M. Barometer.	State of Barom.	Thermometer within.	Thermometer without.	Approxim. of wind to card. points. Quadrant of horizon divided into 4 equal parts. N.	E.	S.	W.	State of wind.	At 2 P.M. Barometer.	State of Barom.	Thermometer within.	Thermometer without.	Approxim. of wind to card. points. Quadrant of horizon divided into 4 equal parts. N.	E.	S.	W.	State of wind.
1	29.95	S	55	49				4	V.L.	29.94	S	66	65.5				4	L.
2	.87	S	60	58.5				4	Do.	.86	S	65	68				4	V. L.
3	.74	S	69	57			3	1	L.	.66	S	67	70			3	1	R. B.
4	.82	R	62	58.5			2	2	Do.	.45	R	62	62			2	2	B.
5	.64	R	56	51.5				4	B.	.82	R	60	56		1		3	Do.
6	.8	S	50	46.5			2	2	Do.	.72	S	58	60.5			2	2	L.
7	.6	S	55	50				4	L.	.72	St.	60	61				4	R. B.
8	.4	S	57	55			2	2	B.	.4	S	61	65			1	3	V. B.
9	.23	R	60	54.5				4	L.	.25	R	56	62				4	L.
10	.61	R	48	41				3	Do.	.74	R	53	50.5				4	Do.
11	.83	St.	46	41			4		V.L.	.72	S	51	53			4		Do.
12	.36	S	52	54			3	1	R. B	.30	St.	56	55				4	Do.
13	.70	R	51	48	3				B.	.58	R	54	59	4				R. B.
14	30.12	R	35	36	4				No.	30.13	R	53	52	4				V. L.
15	.21	S	44	34	4				Do.	.08	S	52	54.5	1	3			Do.
16	29 94	S	42	35	4				Do.	29 87	S	53	51	2	2			Do.
17	.66	S	42	33	4				Do.	.52	S	59	49			2	2	Do.
18	.41	St.	46	44.5			3	1	L.	.41	St.	49	51				4	Do.
19	.31	S	52	55.5			4		B.	.21	S	55	60			3	1	V B.
20	.31	R	51	46			2	2	V.L.	.40	R	58	58				4	R. B.
21	.58	St.	48	47			3	1	B.	.56	St.	55	57			2	2	R.St.
22	.54	S	56	56			3	1	Do.	.49	S	56	57			3	1	V.B.
23	.6	R	53	48.5			2	2	L.	.66	St.	57	56			2	2	L.
24	.53	S	54	52.5		1	3		V.L.	.42	S	57	60			3	1	Do.
25	.18	S	56	56		1	3		L.	.70	St.	56	52				4	V. L.
26	.21	R	51	45			4		V. L	.22	R	54	54			4		R. B.
27	.34	R	49	43.5			2	2	No.	.34	R	51	49	4				V. L.
28	.30	S	45	40		1	3		R. B	.24	S	50	50			4		Do.
29	.04	S	50	49		2	2		L,	.94	R	51	52			2	2	V. L.
30	.13	R	43	36		2	2		No.	.14	R	43	50			4		Do.
31	.23	R	41	33			4		Do.	.24	R	42	44			4		Do.
	29.54		51.00	46.93	20	7	59	41		29.54		55.26	55.77	16	5	45	58	T. S.

Meteorological Table for November, 1802.

D. of Month.	Height of Fahrenheit's Thermometer. 8 o'cl. Morn.	Noon.	11 o'cl. Night.	Barom. in pts.	Weather in Nov. 1802	D. of Month.	Height of Fahrenheit's Thermometer. 8 o'cl. Morn.	Noon.	11 o'cl. Night.	Barom. in pts.	Weather in Nov. 1802.
Oct.	°	°	°			*Nov.*	°	°	°		
27	51	56	46	29,50	cloudy	12	37	42	40	29,72	cloudy
28	45	54	50	,45	fair & windy	13	40	43	41	,80	cloudy
29	52	55	44	,37	cloudy	14	40	44	39	,76	fair
30	39	48	39	,38	fair	15	40	46	41	,72	cloudy
31	34	48	38	,45	fair	16	41	45	42	,68	cloudy
N. 1	33	49	43	,49	rain	17	42	45	42	,79	cloudy
2	42	47	40	,52	fair	18	40	46	41	,82	cloudy
3	38	45	41	,59	fair	19	41	45	44	,60	rain
4	39	46	44	,68	fair	20	45	47	45	,50	fair
5	46	47	46	,79	rain	21	47	52	47	,16	fair
6	47	48	40	,96	cloudy	22	46	53	48	,19	fair & showery
7	35	44	35	,97	fair	23	48	48	46	28,60	rain
8	34	43	35	,94	fair	24	42	47	42	29,26	fair
9	33	42	34	30,11	fair	25	46	49	42	,60	fair
10	30	41	34	,05	fair	26	44	47	41	,39	rain
11	38	43	35	29,69	cloudy						

W. Cary, Optician, No. 181, near Norfolk-Street, Strand.

THE GENTLEMAN'S MAGAZINE,

For NOVEMBER, 1802.

Mr. URBAN, *Nov.* 5.

HAVING called for your Magazine lately at Mrs. Goodwin's coffee-house in Oxford, I read with eagerness your friend's (An Architect's) observations on Oxford's glorious structures! I confess I *did* expect from his warm enthusiasm a tribute of praise to our *Alma Mater*, for having preserved some relish for our antient styles long after they were abandoned in other places. Specimens of the Tudor mode, not to be despised, might have been noticed, as erected long after the Grecian fashions became prevalent. But it appears that the Architect took but a slight view of our glories, and gave himself but little trouble to acquire local information. What shall we say of his account of *New College*? "The first court shews, by its *battlements*, the *original* walls," &c. It is remarkable, and obvious to the most cursory observer, that the upper walls and *battlements* of this court are *not original*, but are to be ascribed to the later taste of *architectural innovation*. "The square-fashioned windows of Henry the Eighth's day are said to be all be-*fashed* in the modern way," &c. What part of New college, Mr. Urban, was erected in Henry the Eighth's day? The doorway *under* the chapel, as well as those to the several lodgings, are considered as "pitiful imitations of our antient architecture." Who could have supposed that "An Architect" should have mistaken the architecture of the great foundation of New college for that of Henry the Eighth's day, or for pitiful imitations of our antient architecture, and at the same time have allowed the *modern encroachments* on it, the *battlements*, &c. in the first court, to be part of its *original* walls? I say nothing of his hasty and obscure *ichnography* of this well-known college, and his total silence respecting the greatest innovation here; the second court, with Grecian and Gothic mixtures, loads of escutcheons on the architraves of the windows, doorways, &c. &c. as well as the *Wyattised* chapel. Having "condescended to compare this his survey with those walls over which I have *not* the honour to *preside*," but which I shall always venerate and admire, I confess I have not found *them (it)* either just or true; nor can I allow that any veil has obscured the sight of every other person, *saving* the zealous Architect in question. OXONIENSIS.

P. S. The posey on the ring, of which you gave an engraving p. 801, having puzzled some of your readers, I beg leave to explain the words to be "Amer * et servier," old French for *Aimer* et *servir*, "to love and to serve;" an appropriate posey for that sex whose matrimonial ambition is, "to love, honour, and obey."—I forgot to mention, on the subject of New college, that the elegant cloisters there have been lately *cleaned* and *repaired*, not *beautified*, *altered*, or *improved* in the *modern* way, under the direction of a gentleman of the Society, in a manner which does no inconsiderable credit to his taste.

*. This posibly is what it *ought* to have been; but the engraving correctly agrees with the Ring. EDIT.

Mr.

Mr. Urban, *London, Nov.* 5.

In vol. LXVIII. p. 19, A Conſtant Reader aſks "what methods are taken to clean chimneys in thoſe parts of England and in foreign countries, where boys do not climb up to ſweep them?" To this queſtion an anſwer will in ſome reſpects be found in the following extract from "Conſiderations on the preſent State of Chimney-Sweepers, with ſome Obſervations," &c. &c. publiſhed in 1801, by David Porter.

"The date of chimnies in England I take from the time of Alfred, becauſe brick and ſtone were but little uſed in building before that period. He built his palaces of ſtone or brick, and the nobility by degrees followed his example; from hence I conceive that the uſe of chimies in England became general, as we find them in cathedrals built ſoon after his reign. Their methods of cleaning them cannot be aſcertained; they perhaps built them ſufficiently ſecure to be burnt clean, but it is more probable that they cleaned them with birchen brooms fixed on the ends of poles, or that, where they were too lofty, they cleared them with drawing ſtraw or buſhes down them. I am the rather inclined to the latter methods, from my doubts of their building ſufficiently ſecure to admit the former, and from old chimnies being large enough to be cleaned by theſe methods, which were generally uſed in country towns and villages through the kingdom to the middle of the preſent century; and in Germany and France they now clean their chimnies in the ſame manner." (P. 18.)

"In Edinburgh old town, they clean their chimnies by ropes and buſhes, drawn down and up them; the men who do this buſineſs are ſtationed at the Town guard to be ready for the publick call."—"In Edinburgh new town, where the chimnies are lower and wider, they ſweep them as we do." (P. 19.)

"Though climbing chimnies may not be an antient diſcovery, it is not ſo modern that we can trace its original; but from its nature, it was probably the deſperate expedient of a criminal, or the laſt reſource of ſome poor negro, to prolong a miſerable life." (P. 20.)

Yours, &c. Philanthropus.

Mr. Urban, *Nov.* 8.

In the village of Great Amwell, Herts, a mile and a half South-eaſt of Ware, the New River flows below the ſteep ſlope or bank of Amwell hill, and forms an ample pool or piece of water; in which there is an iſlet, of an elongated form, having the ſtream gliding on each ſide of it. In this retired ſituation, ſecluded from highways, and the more buſy ſcenes of men, ſome pains have been taken to reduce this ſpot into form, with neat and plain ſimplicity.

On the ſmooth and verdant iſle, a large weeping-willow droops its melancholy boughs, in the water, at each end; and a ſpiring poplar waves in the middle its lofty head, and quivers in the breeze. Near the latter, a *ſombre* thicket of evergreens, cypreſs, cedars, yews, and mournful ſhrubs, forms a circle, and covers a ſwelling tumulus. On that is placed a monumental pedeſtal of ſolid Portland, to the virtues of a man, on whom too much praiſe cannot be beſtowed. Pictures by Cornelius Janſſen, and prints by Vertue, are the only monuments which the arts have dedicated to ſo much uſeful talent.

By the gratitude and good taſte of Robert Mylne, eſq. the celebrated Architect, a votive urn is erected on the pedeſtal; and the following inſcriptions are engraved on the four ſides of it:

1. *SOUTH.*
To Amwell Spring.
"Sacred to the Memory of
Sir HUGH MYDELTON, *Baronet;*
Whoſe ſucceſsful care,
Aſſiſted by the patronage of his King,
conveyed this Stream to LONDON.
An immortal Work.
Since Men cannot more nearly
imitate the Deity
Than in beſtowing Health."

2. *WEST.*
To Chadwell.
"From the Spring of Chadwell,
two miles Weſt;

And

And from this Source of Amwell;
The Aquæduct meanders
for the space of XL. *Miles:*
conveying
Health, Pleasure, and convenience,
to the Metropolis of
Great-Britain."

3. *NORTH.*
Cross the Vale of the Lea.
" M. S.
HUGONIS MYDELTON, *Baronetti.*
Qui . aquas . hasce . feliciter .
Adspirante . favore . Regio .
in . urbem . perducendas . curavit .
Opus . Immortale .
Homines . enim . ad . Deos .
Nulla . re . propius . accedunt .
Quam . Salutem . dando "

4. *EAST.*
Towards London.
" *This humble Tribute*
to the
Genius Talents & elevation of mind
Which conceived & executed
this important Aquæduct
is dedicated by
ROBERT MYLNE,
Architect, Engineer, &c.
A.D. . M.D.CCC."

From the whole of this and the surrounding sylvan scene, a mild and pleasing serenity steals on the mind, and soothes the senses with the effect of universal benevolence, caught, as it were, from the genius of the work. The hum of cottagers, of small farmers, their children, flocks, and lowing herds, are the only sounds which break the silence of the place. Inland commerce from the port of London passes under the eye to Hertford, through the expansive meads of the Lea. Emma, a holy and sainted maid, gave name to the limpid spring, before its waters were, by this work, embraced and joined with those of Chadwell. The temple of God, the parish-church, with its stately Gothic tower, presides, high and lofty, over all; bestowing (as it were) a blessing on the extensive purposes for which this noble, unexampled, yet unaffected Aqueduct, was created.

AN OLD CORRESPONDENT.

Mr. URBAN, *Nov.* 9.

THE following piece of pleasantry was addressed, by the late Mr. Cowper, to the lady at whose desire he wrote "The Task." Being prevented from visiting her by heavy rains and overflowing floods, in order to beguile an hour of leisure, he first wrote, and then with his own hand printed the lines which follow, and added the note at the bottom of the page. The hope of their affording a little amusement to your readers, has induced me to send them for insertion in your valuable Magazine.

Yours, &c. K.

" To watch the storms, and hear the sky
Give all our Almanacks the lie;
To shake with cold, and see the plains
In Autumn drown'd with Wintry rains:
'Tis thus I spend my moments here,
And wish myself a Dutch Mynheer;
I then should have no need of wit,
For lumpish Hollander unfit;
Nor should I then repine at mud,
Or meadows delug'd with a flood,
But in a bog live well content,
And find it just my element;
Should be a clod, and not a man,
Nor wish in vain for sister Anne,
With charitable aid to drag
My mind out of its proper quag;
Should have the genius of a boor,
And no ambition to have more."

" My dear Sister,

" You see my beginning; I do not know but in time I may proceed to the printing of half-penny ballads. Excuse the coarseness of my paper; I wasted so much before I could accomplish any thing legible, that I could not afford finer. I intend to employ an ingenious mechanic of this town to make me a longer case, for you may observe that my lines turn up their tails like Dutch mastiffs, so difficult do I find it to make the two halves exactly coincide with each other.

We wait with impatience for the departure of this unseasonable flood. We think of you, and talk of you; but we can do no more till the waters shall subside. I do not think our correspondence should drop, because we are within a mile of each other; it is but an imagi-

nary

nary approximation, the flood having in reality as effectually parted us, as if the Britiſh channel rolled between us. Yours, my dear ſiſter, with Mrs. U's beſt love,

" Wm. Cowper.

" *Mond. Aug.* 12, 1782."

Mr. Urban, *Nov.* 16.

THE late Dr. Garnett, of whom you gave a brief account, p. 690, died in conſequence of a fever caught in the gratuitous exerciſe of his profeſſion, and in the prime of life. He has left two infant girls, now entirely orphans; and for their benefit, his lectures on " Zoonomia, or the Laws of Animal Life," delivered by him only a ſhort period before his death, are now, by his own direction, publiſhing by ſubſcription. In this point of view, they may be conſidered as the laſt legacy of a father to his children; the value of which he wiſhed to be eſtimated and determined by that publick, in whoſe ſervice he had devoted himſelf and his property.

Mr. Urban, *Nov.* 17.

YOU will permit a conſtant reader to introduce and recommend an author and work of no common merit, if I can judge of either; but that my opinion may ſtand or fall upon authorities the moſt unequivocal, I ſend you a ſeries of letters, addreſſed by the author to one of his patrons and friends; together with his plan or proſpectus for the work, and accompanied with a liſt of his patrons, amongſt whom are the moſt eminent in Literature (as well as rank) that we of this country can boaſt.

Theſe letters have been laid before me, and they have (to a degree almoſt unexampled, as far as I have diſcovered) intereſted and gratified all who have read them.

I forward them to you, that your accuracy of judgement, as well as depth of learning, may determine upon the vouchers themſelves.

To me, the writer appears a very ſuperior man; whether I contemplate his learning, acuteneſs of diſcrimination, beauty of ſtyle, preciſion of judgement, liberality of ſentiment, or, above all, a moſt uncommon fund of good ſenſe, which appears to be diſtinguiſhed in his character.

The ſubject is curious; and, if you agree with me in a favourable impreſſion of his abilities employed upon it, I would wiſh that you would copy the author's plan. My reaſon for this addreſs to you, Sir, is, that what the modeſty of the author has not ſuffered him to publiſh or to circulate, except in a few hands, may at leaſt be intimated by you to the publick with its true character; I mean, the ſingular merit of theſe compoſitions.

I am told that the Biſhop of Bath and Wells, and Mr. George Hardinge, one of the Welſh judges and a very good ſcholar, have taken up this author with great enthuſiaſm, and have brought him forward out of obſcurity into public notice.

Philo-Celticus.

*** Fully convinced, by the peruſal of the letters to Mr. Hardinge, that Mr. Davies's work " well deſerves the attention of the Antiquary and Philologiſt, and may aſſiſt the Hiſtorian in forming a due eſtimate of the learning and arts of our anceſtors, and that it is not on literature alone that it founds its claim to notice, but upon the ſupport it gives to the authority of Scriptural evidence;" we have no heſitation in ſubmitting the following plan of it to the peruſal of our readers.

I. An Eſſay on the firſt Introduction of the Art of Writing into the Weſt of Europe, more eſpecially into the Britiſh Iſlands: of the various Devices employed by the primitive Inhabitants of this Country, for the purpoſe of preſerving or communicating their Thoughts.—II. On the Nature and Origin of the Celtic Dialects: their fundamental Principles developed, and compared with radical Terms of the Hebrew, Greek, and Latin Languages. —To this inquiry is prefixed, An Introductory Diſcourſe, containing a general View of the State of Knowledge and Opinion, and of the various Attainments

tainments of Human Invention, when "The Most High divided to the Nations their Inheritance."

In order to explain a little more fully the object of the work, we annex the following extract from a series of Mr. Davies's letters to his benevolent friend.

"The original and primitive application of man to science; the dissemination of primitive knowledge, which attended the original settlement of the various regions—particularly exemplified in a wonderful system of symbols which equally represented ideas and sounds, and was equally acknowledged by the West of Europe, the old Asiatic nations, and the intermediate countries. A developement of the Celtic notion, respecting the fundamental principles of language, as intended by that system, and expressly delineated by their most antient writers. The application of these principles (through all the simple connections), to the Irish, Welsh, Cornish, Armorican, Latin, Greek and Hebrew languages, proving, not only that it reaches all of them, but that it must have been recognized by those who framed the alphabets of those languages—an inference, that we have detected the science of that philology, which the common ancestors of those nations originally taught—and that although we may not recover all the actual terms of this primitive language, we have recovered the laws and rules upon which those terms were constructed——"

Copies of Letters from Mr. Bartley *to* Chs. Henry Hunt, *Esq.*

Sir, *Hetling House, Bath, Aug. 5.*

I HAVE lately received a letter from Lord Somerville, to say the Spanish rams will be sent me the 18th inst. The walk for the ewes will be a pleasant elevated situation, about a mile and a half from this place. His Lordship further says, "I have sold my own wool, and agreed for all those who breed from my sheep at the same prices if they chuse.

	s.	d.		per pack.
"Ryeland	2	2	Untwinded	£.26
Southdown	1	10	—	22
Half Ryeland with Spanish	3	2	—	38
Do. Southdown with Do.	3	0	—	36

Thus, I think, his Lordship completely answers the cavillers who wish to throw difficulties in the way of his improvement; for it is impossible to conceive the woolstaplers would give orders in this unlimited way, but from a thorough conviction of its being profitable. But, in addition to the improvement in the *quality*, the *quantity* is certainly very much increased on the individual offspring—how exceedingly much more from the acre of pasture!

I am warranted from my own observation, in conjunction with his Lordship's sentiments, in concluding that an acre of pasture (rent 25s. to 30s.) would well support, through the year, 10 Ryeland ewes, Fleeces of the first cross to weigh 4lb.

Ten multiplied by 4, equal to 40lb. at 3s. 2d. would be 6l. 6s. 8d. *per* acre for the wool only. Let any other sort produce 30lb. if they can, at 13d. to 18d. *per* lb.

Nehemiah Bartley.

Sir, *Bath, Aug. 12.*

Some time past I have been accompanying a Committee of the Society, to inspect the improvements by Mr. W. Parsons on lands of his at West Camel, or should have replied to your esteemed favour of the 8th sooner. With the first favourable opportunity I mean to purchase 40 to 50 Ryeland ewes, for the purpose of putting to the Spanish rams; three or more of these will be at your service; the price, I imagine, will be from 20s. to 30s. according to the circumstances of age, &c.

Animals of the smaller races I consider to be the most profitable, with reference to carcase; *i. e.* an acre of pasture is to produce a higher weight of mutton from the smaller sort, than the same acre from the larger. Confiding in this principle, I am induced to select the smaller individuals of any given race, with attention to form and predisposition to fatten; and, I believe, Mr. Bakewell acted on this principle in reducing the carcase of the old Leicester; not without the assistance *(sub rosâ,* as many think,) of the Ryeland.

Those

Thoſe friends of yours who appear not to be over ſanguine in the purſuit of agricultural improvement, perhaps, are prejudiced by floating opinions. Had they marked the reſult of actual experience, I preſume, they would have found ſheep of the Spaniſh admixture with Ryeland, and other ſmall fine-wooled ſheep, to have produced from an aſſigned breadth of paſture, more and better mutton, more and better wool, than the native. All thoſe who have had actual experience, and I know many, are decidedly of this ſentiment.

I have a ſmall flock of ewes deſcending, on the female ſide, from the Wiltſhire breed, and repeated croſſings with the Spaniſh; the carcaſe is now reduced to the ſize of the Spaniſh, *i. e.* to about half that of the Wiltſhire; but fleeces of the Wiltſhire, I underſtand, will not exceed, on the average, 3lb. ¼ to 4lb. *per* fleece. Theſe ewes of mine, with carcaſes ſo reduced, produced laſt ſhear-time fleeces weighing 6½lb. each, on the average worth 4s. *per* lb. in the fleece. A clothier in Somerſetſhire is now manufacturing the wool, with a view to claim the premium againſt all competitors.

NEHEMIAH BARTLEY.

SIR, *Bath, Sept.* 4.

I will take care to procure for you 5 Ryeland ewes. A few days ſince I received 35 of theſe from the neighbourhood of Roſs, belonging to Sir J. Hereford, for the Spaniſh rams. The ſame drover had with him between 40 and 50 wethers ordered by Lord Digby, Sherborne caſtle, intended to be fatted for his Lordſhip's table. I have engaged with this perſon for about 30 ewes, which I expect will be brought here in the courſe of a fortnight, and that the price will be from 25s. to 30s. each.

Lord Somerville prefers Ryeland ſheep for croſſing with the Spaniſh, in which preference I incline to concur, and particularly becauſe they carry finer wool than any other Engliſh breed, with an early diſpoſition to fatten. I have Chilver lambs of the laſt ſeaſon very cloſe to the Spaniſh, deſcending ſome from Ryeland ewes, and ſome from the old Wiltſhire. Theſe are now with the Spaniſh rams; their offſpring will be, as I think, equal in fineneſs to native Spaniſh; indeed the fleeces of ſome of their dams have been adjudged to be ſo by the manufacturers here. I mean to exhibit theſe lambs, alſo ſome ram lambs of the ſame deſcent, at our next general meeting, to be holden on Tueſday the 14th inſtant.

NEHEMIAH BARTLEY.

SIR, *Bath, Sept.* 6.

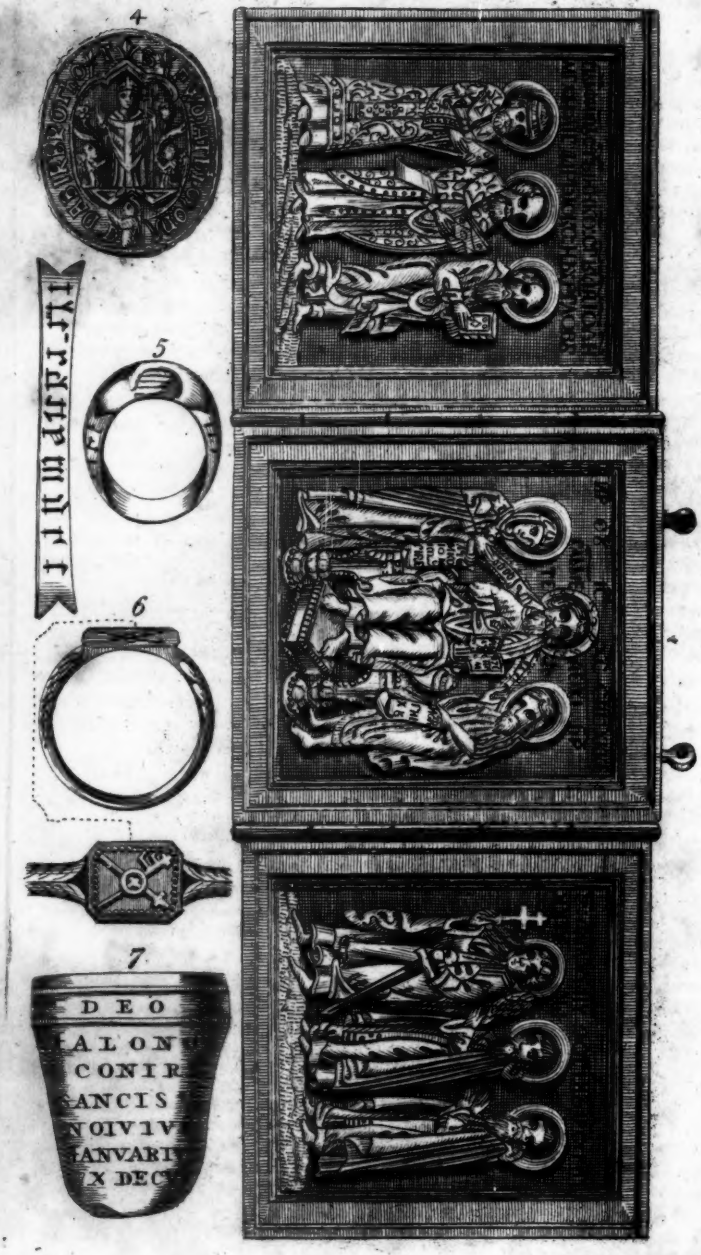
In anſwer to yours of the 5th, it is my intention to diſpoſe of a few of the mixed ram and Chilver lambs, namely, 10 of each, which I did not mean to announce till the meeting of the Society. The loweſt price of the rams will be 20 guineas each, and of the Chilvers 6 guineas. Should you, on theſe terms, be diſpoſed to take a ram or two, and not exceeding 5 ewes, I will chuſe for the beſt, and ſet them apart previous to the meeting. They nominally contain ſomething of the Engliſh blood; but, in point of fact, their fleeces will prove equal to the native Spaniſh; indeed the fleeces of their dams have been ſo adjudged by manufacturers; of the latter, I have diſpoſed of all I chuſe to ſpare at 6 guineas each.

As to carcaſe, the lambs are conſidered to be much handſomer than that of the entire Spaniſh. The Chilvers are now with the Spaniſh rams; for perhaps the proper time to produce is that pointed out by nature, and the method is become of general adoption. In a national view alſo, it is to diffuſe the improvement more rapidly. The ram lambs ought alſo to be thus employed.

Lord Somerville has diſpoſed of a two-tooth ram of the firſt croſs at 30 guineas; and I have another of the ſame croſs waiting here for a gentleman at 35 guineas.

NEHEMIAH BARTLEY.

Mr.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Mr. URBAN, *Oct.* 20.

THE little *brass book* herewith sent contains on three leaves (*Pl. II. fig.* 1, 2, 3) some representations of religious subjects; which may, perhaps, be deemed a curiosity. The characters are Russian; and it has very probably been the pocket-companion of some person of distinction.

Yours, &c. VIATOR.

*** Fig. 4. is an antient seal, sent for explanation.

Mr. URBAN, *Oct.* 21.

THE ring (*fig.* 5) is of silver, and was found by a labourer in the fields in the Isle of Thanet. The device is plainly two hands conjoined; but the inscription is offered for the elucidation of your antiquarian correspondents. Z. COZENS.

Mr. URBAN, *Oct.* 24.

THE ring (*fig.* 6) was found, about 50 years ago, in a field adjoining the hermitage on the river Itchen, at Southampton; of which an account may be seen in Sir Harry Englefield's learned "Walk round Southampton;" a work much esteemed by every admirer of Antiquities. The ring is in the possession of Arthur Hammond, esq. of that town. An explanation of the inscription is requested. Z.

Mr. URBAN, *Lancaster, Oct.* 26.

THE drawing (*fig.* 7) represents pretty accurately a stone-pillar now to be seen at Foley, a farm-house about a mile to the North of this town. It was lately found in a field near the abovementioned house, about 18 inches below the surface of the ground, by some workmen who were digging for the foundation of a lime-kiln. The stone is very entire; and the letters, which are cut *into* it, and not *raised*, or in relievo, are very legible, except the two lines marked with asterisks, which are much effaced by time. The stone is about 2 feet 8 inches in height by two feet in breadth. On one side of it is the axe, and on the other side the cutting-knife, neatly cut in relievo.

By giving this a place in your useful Miscellany, it may probably incite some of your ingenious correspondents to favour the publick with their opinions on so curious a piece of antiquity, and at the same time much oblige,

Yours, &c. M. TERRY.

Mr. URBAN, *Nov.* 1.

I NOW proceed to Mr. Gifford's translation; and shall present your readers with the opening of the first Satire; the two last paragraphs of which are certainly to be preferred to Dryden.

"What! while with one eternal mouthing hoarse,
Codrus persists on my vex'd ear to force
His Theseid; must I, to my fate resign'd,
Hear, ONLY hear, and never pay in kind?
Must this with farce and folly rack my head
Unpunish'd? that, with sing-song whine me dead?
Must Telephus, huge Telephus! at will,
The day, unpunish'd, waste? or, huger still,
Orestes with broad margin over-writ
And back, and—O ye gods! not finish'd yet?
Away—I know not my own house so well
As the trite, thread-bare themes on which ye dwell;
How ghosts are tortur'd on the Stygian shore,
How Jason stole the golden fleece, and how
The Centaurs fought on Othry's shaggy brow,
The walks of Fronto echo round and round
(The columns trembling with th' eternal sound);
While high and low, as the mad fit invades,
Bellow the same dull nonsense through the shades.
I *too can write*.—Once, at a pedant's frown,
I pour'd my frothy fustian on the town,
And idly prov'd that Sylla, far from pow'r,
Had pass'd, unknown to fear, the tranquil hour:
Now I resume my pen; for, since we meet
Such swarms of desp'rate bards in ev'ry street,
'T were vicious clemency to spare the oil
And hapless paper, they are sure to spoil."

The translation of that part of Juvenal's sixth Satire, where he describes Messalina lost to decency, is ably done. Both Juvenal and his translator seem to have exerted all their powers to do justice to the theme. Dryden gave *his* translation of it a certain air of lightness; but Mr. Gifford has happily represented the character of his original.

"Start'st thou at wrongs that touch a private name,
At Hippia's lewdness and Veiento's shame?
Turn to the rivals of the Immortal Powers,
And mark how like their fortunes are to ours.
Claudius had scarce begun his eyes to close
Ere from his side his Messalina rose
(Accustom'd long the bed of state to slight
For the rank mattress, and the hood of night),
And with one maid, and her dark hair con-ceal'd
Beneath a yellow tire, a strumpet veil'd!
She

She ſlipt into the ſtews unſeen, unknown,
And hir'd a cell, yet reeking, for her own.
There, flinging off her dreſs, th' imperial whore [door,
Stood with bare breaſts, and gilded, at the
And ſhew'd, Britannicus, to all that came,
The womb that bore thee, in Lyciſca's name:
Allur'd the paſſers-by with many a wile,
And aſk'd her price, and took it, with a ſmile;
And when the hour of buſineſs was expir'd,
And all the girls diſmiſs'd with ſighs retir'd,
Yet what ſhe could ſhe did, ſlowly ſhe paſt,
And ſaw her man, and ſhut her cell the laſt.
Still raging with the fever of deſire,
Her veins all turgid, and her blood all fire,
Exhauſted, but unſatisfied, ſhe ſought
Her home, and to the emperor's pillow brought [with pois'nous dews,
Cheeks rank with ſweat, limbs drench'd
The ſteam of lamps, and odour of the ſtews."

As a note on one part of this paſſage we have—

"*With bare breaſts, and gilded, &c.*] The critics do not ſeem to underſtand this paſſage; they either ſuppoſe Meſſalina's breaſts to be bound with golden fillets, or they change *auratis* (gilded) into *ornatis* (beautiful): but Juvenal is to be underſtood literally—the *papillæ* were covered with gold leaf; a ſpecies of ornament which, however repugnant to our ideas of beauty, is uſed by many of the dancing girls and privileged courtezans of the Eaſt to this day."

The tenth, that poetic, fervid, and majeſtic Satire, which Bp. Burnet recommended to his clergy in his Paſtoral Letters, is tranſlated by Mr. Gifford with peculiar energy. The ſpirit of poeſy, however, in one of Juvenal's lines ſeems to have been too ſubtle for Mr. Gifford's Muſe to tranſfer with full effect.

"In ev'ry clime, from Ganges' diſtant ſtream
To Gades, gilded by the Weſtern beam,
Few, from the clouds of mental error free,
In its true light of good or evil ſee.
For what, with reaſon, do we ſeek or ſhun?
What plan, how happily ſoe'er begun,
That, when atchiev'd, we do not wiſh undone?
The gods have heard with too indulgent ears, [pray'rs.
And cruſh'd whole families beneath their
Bewildered thus, by folly or by fate,
We beg pernicious gifts in ev'ry ſtate:
A copious tide, a full and rapid flow
Of eloquence lays many a ſpeaker low;
E'en ſtrength itſelf is fatal; Milo tries
His wond'rous arms, and in the trial dies.
But heaps of wealth have ſtill more dang'rous prov'd
(To anxious, watch'd, too fondly lov'd); Heaps which o'er common fortunes proudly riſe, [ſize.
As o'er the dolphin towers the whale in
Hence, in thoſe dreadful times, at Nero's word [ſword,
The ruffian band unſheath'd the murd'rous
Ruſh'd to the ſwelling coffers of the great,
And ſeiz'd the rich domain and lordly ſeat;
While ſweetly in their cocklofts ſlept the poor, [door.
And heard no ſoldier thund'ring at their
The trav'ller, freighted with a little wealth, [ſtealth;
Sets forth at night, and makes his way by
E'en then he fears the bludgeon and the blade,
And ſtarts at ev'ry ruſh's waving ſhade:
While void of care the beggar trips along,
And in the ſpoiler's preſence trolls his ſong."

The line of Juvenal alluded to was—

"Evertere domos totas optantibus ipſis
Di faciles."

Which Mr. Gifford tranſlates—

"The gods have heard with too indulgent ears, [pray'rs.
And cruſh'd whole families beneath their

But Dryden ſeems to have faſtened on its import with greater eaſe:

"Whole houſes, of their whole deſires poſſeſt,
Are often ruin'd at their own requeſt."

On the paſſage which has juſt been quoted Mr. G. has theſe notes:

"*Milo tries*
His wond'rous arms, &c.] The ſtory of Milo is told in two words by Roſcommon:
'Remember Milo's end,
Wedg'd in the timber which he ſtrove to rend.'

"*The traveller*, &c.] Pauca licet portes, &c.—This, which all tranſlators take for an imaginary caſe, I believe to be an hiſtorical fact. The poet is ſtill ſpeaking of Nero's time; and he alludes to the cautious patience of thoſe who, being in poſſeſſion of a few valuables, wiſhed to remove them without being ſeen: *nocte iter ingreſſus*; even thus they trembled for their ſafety. The rapacity of Nero is again noticed in the twelfth Satire, which ſee."

The firſt of the paſſages in queſtion is explained with conſiderable eaſe; a German commentator would have favoured us with 50 dry quotations, not half ſo applicable, perhaps, either to Milo or the timber.

Another favourable ſpecimen may be ſelected from the ſame Satire; where Juvenal, having taken his ſtand upon the theatre of the world, ſummons before him the illuſtrious characters of all ages, to ſhew, "from the principal events

events of their lives, how little happineſs is promoted by the attainment of what our indiſtinct and bounded views repreſent as the moſt perfect of earthly bleſſings." Among theſe he ſummons Hannibal; a melancholy inſtance, that

The paths of glory lead but to the grave.

" Produce the urn that Hannibal contains,
And weigh the mighty duſt that yet remains:
And is this all! Yet *this* was once the bold,
Th' aſpiring chief, whom Afric could not hold; [roars
Afric, outſtretch'd from where th' Atlantic
To Nilus; from the Line to Lybia's ſhores!
Spain conquer'd, o'er the Pyrenées he bounds;
Nature oppos'd her everlaſting mounds,
Her Alps and ſnows; through theſe he burſts his way,
And Italy already owns his ſway.
Still thund'ring on—'Think nothing done,' he cries,
'Till low in duſt our haughty rival lies;
Till through her ſmoking ſtreets I lead my pow'rs,
And plant my ſtandard on her hated tow'rs.'
Big words! but view his figure, view his face;
O for ſome maſter-hand the chief to trace,
As through th' Etrurian ſwamps, by rain increas'd, [tulian beaſt!
Spoil'd of an eye, he flounc'd on his Ge-
But what enſu'd, illuſive glory! ſay?—
Subdu'd on Zama's memorable day,
He flies in exile to a foreign ſtate
With headlong haſte, and at a deſpot's gate
Sits, wond'rous ſuppliant! of his fate in doubt
'Till the Bithynian's morning nap be out.
Juſt to his fame, what death has Heav'n aſſign'd
This great controller of all human kind?
Did hoſtile armies give the fatal wound,
Or mountains preſs him, ſtruggling, to the ground? [ceal'd,
No; three ſmall drops, within a ring con-
Aveng'd the blood he pour'd on Cannæ's field!
Go, madman, go! the paths of fame purſue,
Climb other Alps, and other realms ſubdue,
To pleaſe the rhetoricians, and become
A *declamation* for the boys of Rome!"

If the reader will take the trouble of comparing this paſſage with the verſion by Dryden, he will perhaps think with me, that Mr. Gifford's is by far neareſt to the original, and of the two the moſt poetical.

The laſt quotation ſhall be from the cloſe of the 15th Satire, in which Juvenal endeavours to conſole his friend Corvinus.

" With what a rapid change of fancy roll
The varying paſſions of the ſinner's ſoul!
Bold to offend, they ſcarce commit th' offence
Ere their minds labour with an innate ſenſe
Of right and wrong;—not long, for Nature
Incapable of change, and fix'd in ill, [ſtill
Recurs to her old habits. Never yet
Could ſinner to his ſin a period ſet.
When did the fluſh of modeſt blood inflame
The cheek once harden'd to the ſenſe of ſhame? [time,
Or when th' offender, ſince the birth of
Retire contented with a ſingle crime?
And this falſe friend of ours ſhall ſtill purſue [ſince due,
His dang'rous courſe, till vengeance, long
O'ertake his guilt; then ſhalt thou ſee him caſt
In chains 'midſt tortures to expire his laſt;
Or hurried off to join the wretched train
Of exil'd great ones in th' Ægean main.
This thou ſhalt ſee; and while thy voice applauds
The dreadful juſtice of th' offended gods,
Reform thy creed, *and, with an* humbled *mind,*
Confeſs that Heav'n is neither deaf nor blind."

Mr. Creech's tranſlation of this Satire, made under Dryden's correction, concludes—

" Enjoy his groans, *and, with a* grateful *mind,*
Confeſs that Heav'n is neither deaf nor blind."

Mr. Gifford's note on one of the lines in the paſſage here quoted ought not to be paſſed by unnoticed.

" *Never yet*
Could ſinner to his ſin a period ſet.]

" The Chriſtian can hardly wiſh for a more deciſive inference in favour of the Goſpel than is afforded by this paſſage. Heatheniſm could offer no ſufficient inducement to repentance; and, therefore, the mind once engaged in ſin was for ever enſlaved to it, and, in the juſt repreſentation of the Apoſtle, 'worked out all iniquity by godlineſs.' From what a dreadful ſcene of determined vice and impenitence has the Chriſtian world been reſcued by the acceptance of the doctrine of remiſſion of ſins through the agency of the Mediator! Thoſe who would admit the morality of the Goſpel without its doctrinal points ſhould think again of this. It is obſervable, that Juvenal, who had been certainly benefited by the precepts of Chriſtianity, was uninfluenced by its faith; but this was for a time the caſe of heatheniſm at large. The world was ſilently improved by the ſpreading influence of the Goſpel, till at length the conviction of its divinity became too ſtrong to be ſuppreſſed, and what began in the humbler admiration of moral purity ended in the dignity of faith."

Part of another note, equally worthy of the reader's notice, I ſhall give from the

the cloſe of the *tenth* Satire. It forms a good ſequel to the one which has juſt been quoted.

"I cannot conclude without noticing an obſervation of Mr. Gibbon on this Satire. After beſtowing great, and indeed juſt, praiſe on its deſign and execution, he adds, '*A-propos des dieux, je remarque cette indeciſion*, &c. I remark in Juvenal that want of deciſion with reſpect to the gods which is ſo common among the antients. This moment nothing can be more pious, more philoſophical, than his reſignation and his faith; the next, our own wiſdom is ſufficient for us, and prudence alone ſupplies the place of all the divinities.' And this was written by a ſneerer at Revelation! I am not he 'that judgeth another man's ſervant;' but, methinks, if one roſe from the dead, he could not evince the ſuperiority of the pious humble believer over the bewildered yet confident infidel by ſtronger arguments than are here adduced by this extraordinary man, *who had eyes, and ſaw not!*"

What is uſually given as the 16th Satire, Mr. G. has omitted. Its authenticity, I believe, was firſt ſuſpected by Valla, who edited the Satires at Venice in 1486. In the Life of Juvenal, Mr. Gifford ſays,

"It is unworthy of the author's beſt days, and ſeems to be little ſuited to his worſt."—"I ſuppoſe it to be written, in profeſſed imitation of our author's manner, about the age of Commodus. It has conſiderable merit, though the firſt and laſt paragraphs are feeble and tautological, and the execution of the whole much inferior to the deſign. Such as it is, however, I ſhould have preſented a tranſlation of it to the reader, if a friend, to whom this work has many obligations, and who had at my requeſt undertaken it, had not diſappointed me when it was too late to apply elſewhere, or to attempt it myſelf. I yet hope to offer it to the publick on a future occaſion."

Having preſented your readers, Mr. Urban, with ſufficient ſpecimens of Mr. Gifford's tranſlation, I ſhall cloſe theſe remarks with a few general obſervations.

Dryden's tranſlation had often inequalities unworthy of its author; but Mr. Gifford's preſerves a uniform tenor, rarely forſaking either the letter or the ſpirit of its archetype. A ſingle paſſage has occurred (Sat. VI. l. 278), where a recurrence of rhyme offends the ear; and many might undoubtedly be pointed out where the line or its rhyme may be traced to Dryden. Such ſimilarities, however, are redeemed by the numerous merits of the whole production. In the Notes Mr. G. is very converſant with old Engliſh poetry, particularly where it has tranſplanted ſentences or ideas from his favourite author. Without endeavouring to aſtoniſh by the depth of his learning, he tries to reconcile former critickſ; he is no connoiſſeur in the blunders and miſtakes of old tranſcribers; but, while he evinces a claſſical taſte, is ardent in the cauſe of virtue and morality. Prefixed to the whole is Mr. Gifford's portrait.

A Volunteer.

THE PROJECTOR, N° XI.

"Nihil inauditum aut novum." Cic.

IT was one of the oldeſt complaints in the memoirs of murmuring, that "there is nothing new under the ſun:" and for ſome thouſands of years it has been repeated from generation to generation, every laſt grumbler thinking he has a better title to make uſe of it than his predeceſſor. It is a complaint, however, which, if I had the power, I would permit none to uſe but the ableſt Antiquaries, for they only have a right to tell us what is really old and what is really new. With the generality of mankind, old and new are relative terms confined to their ſhort ſpan of exiſtence: what paſſed in their youth is old; and what occurs in their age muſt be new without any farther enquiry.

But of all who complain of the want of novelty, there are perhaps none whoſe clamours are ſo loud as thoſe whoſe lives are paſſed in a continued demand for amuſement, and who, I muſt own, have had of late great reaſon to complain that very little has been invented to relieve the burden of life, and employ that time which they ſuppoſe is given to them merely for the purpoſe of quick conſumption. Whatever boaſt the preſent race of mankind may make of their improvements in uſeful arts and ſciences, their invention ſeems to fail them the moment they attempt a new paſtime; and almoſt all that the utmoſt ſtretch of genius has effected is to introduce a few varieties in the amuſements of our anceſtors, or occaſionally to revive any one that may have become obſolete. To what purpoſe, then, do we take pride in our improvements in ſcience? can a party of pleaſure ſpend an evening at a *manufactory*? or is it in the power of *ſteam* to raiſe a laugh?

I was much ſtruck with the barrenneſs of modern times in this reſpect a few

few nights ago, when, in purſuit of a different kind of knowledge, I happened to light upon the origin of the greater part of thoſe amuſements which we employ againſt that dreadful enemy TIME; an enemy which (like another that might be mentioned) aims at univerſal empire, and, unleſs a coalition be formed of a different kind from any that has yet been projected, will continue its cruelties and tyranny to all eternity.

I ſhall therefore briefly run over a few articles, not by way of diſheartening the lovers of amuſement, for ſurely they ſhould rather have comfort adminiſtered, but in order to check the pride of thoſe miniſters of pleaſure, the *ludimagiſtri* of the preſent times, who affect to be labouring in their vocation for our good, and producing every day ſomething which they call new. At the ſame time, as impartial juſtice is due to all, I ſhall not omit to mention any real improvements they may have introduced.

And, firſt, I have to obſerve that, with reſpect to *hunting* and *hawking*, there is nothing new under the ſun; for theſe amuſements were known in the fourth century. *Horſe-racing* is alſo of high antiquity, having been practiſed by our Saxon anceſtors. In the time of Henry II. Smithfield was a kind of Newmarket for this ſport. And here I have a very early opportunity of doing juſtice to modern invention, by ſtating that horſeracing, as a *ſyſtem of gaming*, is among the glories of the ſeventeenth century; and that the improvements of more recent times may perhaps bring the honour of this invention ſtill lower down. At what preciſe time two horſes began to ſupply the place of two dice, or of a pack of cards, is uncertain. But that this is a real improvement, and not a variety only, will appear plainly, if we conſider that horſe-racing was originally practiſed by way of exerciſe, and then the owners were the riders. That intrepid, able, and honeſt race of young men, the jockies, is modern; and they firſt introduced the various uſes of a ruſty nail, or a pail of water ſeaſonably adminiſtered.

Aſs-races are mentioned, and I believe for the firſt time, in the Spectator; conſequently we may reckon them about a century old. Their having been lately revived, with great pomp and popularity, as an abſolute novelty, is therefore an impoſition on the publick, and an act of injuſtice a tending to deprive our anceſtors of their merits. The moderns, indeed, have done ſomething, and let them not be robbed of it. They have transferred the glories of Tothill-fields to the ſea-coaſt, and have induced ſober and ſedate citizens to contemplate theſe ſports with a true fellow-feeling, and to take a metaphorical intereſt in the ſucceſs of the animal.

Foot-races were known in the middle ages; and can therefore only boaſt in our times of a revival, that they may occaſionally ſupply the place of a pack of cards, and evince the transferability of looſe caſh. But that they deſerve encouragement in other reſpects, cannot well be doubted: a good retreat, for which they eminently qualify a man, is allowed to be an honourable branch of generalſhip; and I really think that no man can object to them who does not happen to have the rigid morality of a creditor, or the prying diſpoſition of a bailiff.

Skaiting, ſay the Antiquaries, made its appearance about the thirteenth century. As to *ſliding*, it is much older; and, although I cannot fix the preciſe date, I ſhould ſuppoſe that ſliding and ice came in together. The ſlips, however, and trips made in our days, are perhaps real improvements; they have great variety, and I queſtion if it may not be ſaid that every man invents his own downfall. Whether the ladies be equally ingenious, is a queſtion that has lately been agitated in the Senate without being brought to a concluſion; and I ſhall, therefore, not preſume at preſent to offer any remarks on the ſubject.

The *Tennis-court* is in our days a very faſhionable amuſement, but it was well known in the ſixteenth century. Modern players, however, are to be commended for having ſometimes rendered it a more expeditious method of leſſening the value of money than the antient philoſophers had any idea of; although, amidſt our proficiency here, I am willing to allow that it frequently leſſens the profits of the auctioneer and the conveyancer, and that it may in time greatly injure the oratory of pulpits, and contract the circumlocution of parchments.

Of *cricket* I have only to obſerve, that it is about one hundred years old; but trap-ball goes as far back as the fourteenth

fourteenth century; and Dutch pins, skittles, and miſſiſippi, are of conſiderable antiquity. The uſes of theſe laſt-mentioned amuſements may be ſeen in the "form of ſervice for St. Monday."

As to *dancing*, *tumbling*, and all kinds of *juggling*, they have very high antiquity on their ſide. Dancing *bears* may be traced to the fourteenth century. This animal, greatly to the praiſe of our ingenious anceſtors, was probably ſelected to diſplay the graces of "the light fantaſtic toe," from its total incapacity. "The thing," as Dr. JOHNSON once ſaid, "is not done well, but we are ſurprized to ſee it done at all." The moſt popular dancers, next to bears, are thoſe which come from France; and here we have no other merit than in inventing ſalaries, benefits, and preſents for them, which have aſtoniſhed all Europe, and have demonſtrated, in a land of learning and learned men, the vaſt ſuperiority of *heels* over *head*.

The tricks and wonderful performances of ſcientific dogs and horſes, and their ſkill in ſpelling and grammar, are alſo very old. But the *learned pig*, who flouriſhed *Anno Dom.* 1789, was, I believe, an innovation, or an invention purely Engliſh. This eminent ſcholar, however, having no heirs, as his preceptor did not probably wiſh he ſhould marry into an illiterate family, the breed has become extinct; and we have lived to ſee "learning caſt into the mire, and trodden down under the hoofs of a ſwiniſh multitude *."

Whoever is inclined to give a preference to the genius of the moderns over that of the antients, muſt regret with deep-felt ſorrow, that *bull-baiting* belongs not to us but to our fathers. It may be traced to the time of Henry II. when it was a ſport with the young Londoners. But whether the recent diſcovery that bull-baiting improves courage, fills our navy with Howes, St. Vincents, Duncans, and Nelſons, and our armies with ſuch regiments as the brave 42d, be an invention, or a poetical fiction, I am unwilling to enquire. If it be, I can only ſay, it is one of thoſe which have been hid from the wiſe and prudent in all ages.

Still leſs cauſe have we to arrogate to ourſelves that very humane ſport, *cock-fighting*. Alas! here, indeed, we may ſay, there is nothing new under the ſun. Cockfighting may be traced to Grecians and Romans; yet, leſt the *breeder* or *amateur* ſhould weep over the barrenneſs of modern times, let me hint for his conſolation, that the addition of ſteel or ſilver ſpurs is a modern diſcovery, and well deſerves the praiſe of all who wiſh to ſee blood flow, and flow freely, and to contemplate the agonies of death, when every pang changes the *bet*, and the laſt gaſp may turn *pounds* into *guineas*. I am willing, likewiſe, to think that thoſe horrid yells and rapid exclamations of *two to one*, *five to two*, &c. during every perceptible variety in the animal's ſufferings, have the merit of novelty.

Throwing at cocks, connected with the above, is alluded to by Chaucer; but this diverſion has of late been nearly aboliſhed by certain magiſtrates, who ſeem to have no idea of promoting good by evil, and into whoſe heads it has never entered that cruelty may be ſport. This, ſome will no doubt think, is to be regretted; for as it was moſtly practiſed by the young, it formed a very uſeful elementary exerciſe, and they had thereby an opportunity of being "trained up in the way" from which they were not very likely to depart. Much information on this ſubject may be derived from the four plates of that able hiſtorian WILLIAM HOGARTH, whoſe map of the road to murder is laid down with more accuracy than any thing of the kind I have ſeen.

Our claims to the invention of *dice* are extremely abſurd. This game was played by the antient Germans, and by their deſcendants the Saxons, Danes, and Normans. Of *cards* I need ſay little, as we do not pretend to have done much more than to make them the chief inſtruments in uniting ſociety and dividing property. But I muſt not omit to do juſtice to modern times with reſpect to the following articles, which I have not been able to trace much farther than the commencement of the laſt century; I mean, *hunting a pig*, *running in ſacks*, and *ſmock races*. Theſe, I am inclined to think, are native amuſements; but it is not improbable they may migrate into France, as they were obſerved, not many weeks ago, to have reached the coaſt oppoſite to that country. With what dexterity that lively people may catch the pig, or run in the ſack, is

* Burke's Reflections, &c. firſt ed. p. 117.

mere

mere matter of conjecture; but, if we may give credit to the total want of dress in fashionable life, perhaps a shift may be an object of emulation, and those who now affront decency may be compelled to run for it.

With regard to the old-established amusements of the drama, it is not pretended that we are inventors, although we have the merit of some very important improvements which may truly be accounted novelties; such as mixing comedy and farce in proportions so exact, that the nicest critick cannot distinguish the one from the other; and such as that species of handicraft wit which consists in throwing down tables and chairs, and breaking china, &c. and especially that happy union so long projected, and now completed, between nonsense and musick. Of these inventions, it would be mean jealousy to deprive us; but as I perceive that the newest things may in time become old, and that in spite of all our ingenuity the clamour for novelty is as loud as ever, I shall for the benefit of all concerned transcribe the following bill, the original of which is in the British Museum, and is about an hundred years old.

"At Crawley's booth, over against the Crown tavern in Smithfield, during the time of Bartholomew fair, will be presented a little *opera*, called the *Old Creation of the World*, yet newly revived, with the addition of *Noah's flood*; also several fountains playing water during the time of the play. The last scene does present *Noah* and his family coming out of the ark, with all the beasts two by two, and all the fowls of the air seen in a prospect sitting upon trees; likewise over the ark is seen the sun rising in a most glorious manner; moreover, a multitude of angels will be seen in a double rank, which presents a double prospect, one for the sun, the other for a palace, where will be seen six angels *ringing of bells*. Likewise machines descend from above, double and treble, with *Dives* rising out of hell, and *Lazarus* seen in Abraham's bosom, besides several *figures* dancing *jiggs*, *sarabands*, and *country dances*, to the admiration of the spectators; with the merry conceits of Punch."

My readers, I trust, will at once perceive why I have taken the trouble to copy this bill, by way of hint to our managers. Many of their late attempts at variety, however well-meant, do not appear to me to suit the publick taste better than the revival of this opera would, especially in summer, or at one of the watering-places. Nor is it necessary that they should borrow one incident from one author, and a second from another, when there is in Mr. Crawley's bill of fare articles enough to furnish out a complete entertainment, not to speak of a rational repast.

Lastly, I may remark, that *pantomimes*, although some part may be borrowed from Italy, were in fact but an improvement on puppet-shews; and an improvement, let me add, which eminently proved the liberality of our managers, as, instead of wooden puppets, they generously and at a great expence undertook to employ living ones, who are well known to eat and drink, and bargain for salaries and benefits.

After this humble attempt to illustrate the complaint, that in our amusements at least there is nothing new under the sun, it may perhaps be expected that the author of the PROJECTOR is about to vindicate the honour of his country, by some scheme of prolific genius, and incontestible novelty; but this, if it be his ambition, which he does not positively avow, must be the subject of a future speculation, to which the present may be considered as an historical introduction.

Mr. URBAN, *Oct.* 18.

THE under-copied extracts from Russell's "Natural History of Aleppo," second edition, strongly apply to two points that are at present under discussion in your Magazine. They demonstrate that the Bidoween Arabs and the Chigani, or Gipsies, are not the same people; but, at the same time, they evince that a striking similarity exists between them, as has been asserted by "A Southern Faunist." As Dr. Patrick Russell does not do more than simply (and, I dare say, *accurately*) record and describe such facts and objects as came immediately under his own or his brother's (Dr. Alexander Russell) actual observation during the periods they dwelt at Aleppo, he does not attempt developing the origin of the Chigani; and, therefore, his information

mation neither confirms nor militates againſt W. Y.'s conjecture of their being deſcendants of Indian emigrants.

"A conſiderable number of Arabs dwell within the city of Aleppo and its ſuburbs in ſmall mean houſes. They ſeldom marry out of their tribes, and retain the Arab dreſs and manners. Theſe are called Bidoweens, as are the Arabs of the Deſert, and other tribes, which in the ſpring encamp under the city walls; the latter in the ſummer removing their tents to the neighbouring villages, and in the winter taking ſhelter in grottos or caverns in the vicinity of the town." Vol. I. p. 163.

"The Arabs who encamp without the gates of Aleppo have been already mentioned. The Chinganas, *who are a perfectly diſtinct people* (though they live in the ſame manner), uſually encamp near them. Their language is Arabic, *but mixed with a number of words and phraſes hardly underſtood in Syria.* They migrate in the ſummer to the adjacent villages, and return early in the ſpring. Their dreſs is like that of the Bidoweens; and their women colour their lips, and adorn themſelves with rings in the ſame faſhion." Vol. I. p. 166.

"The Bidoweens, who dwell in tents, wear a coarſe blue garment made in the form of a ſhirt, with wide ſleeves, open a little at the breaſt, and reaching to the ancles. The black ſaſh they wear on the head ſerves to conceal the face, one corner of it being brought acroſs the mouth and the chin. Their legs are naked; but, though in the country they commonly walk bare-foot, yet it is unuſual to ſee them in towns without boots."

"A race of Bidoweens is mentioned by D'Arvieux, who live at Alexandria much in the ſame manner as the Gipſies in France. They encamp between the ſea-beach and the walls of the city under tents, where men, women, children, and cattle, are all lodged promiſcuouſly. The only apparel of the women is a large blue ſhift; the men and young boys cover themſelves with a long piece of couracan: but the children go naked in all ſeaſons." Notes, vol. I.

"The Chingani, who are ſpread almoſt over all the world, are in great abundance in the North of Syria, and paſs for Mahometans. They live under tents, and ſometimes in grots underground. They make a coarſe ſort of carpet work for houſings of ſaddles and other uſes; and, when they are not far from town, deal much in milch cattle, and have a much better character than their relations in Hungary, or the Gipſies in England, who are thought by ſome to have been originally of the ſame tribe." Notes, vol. II.

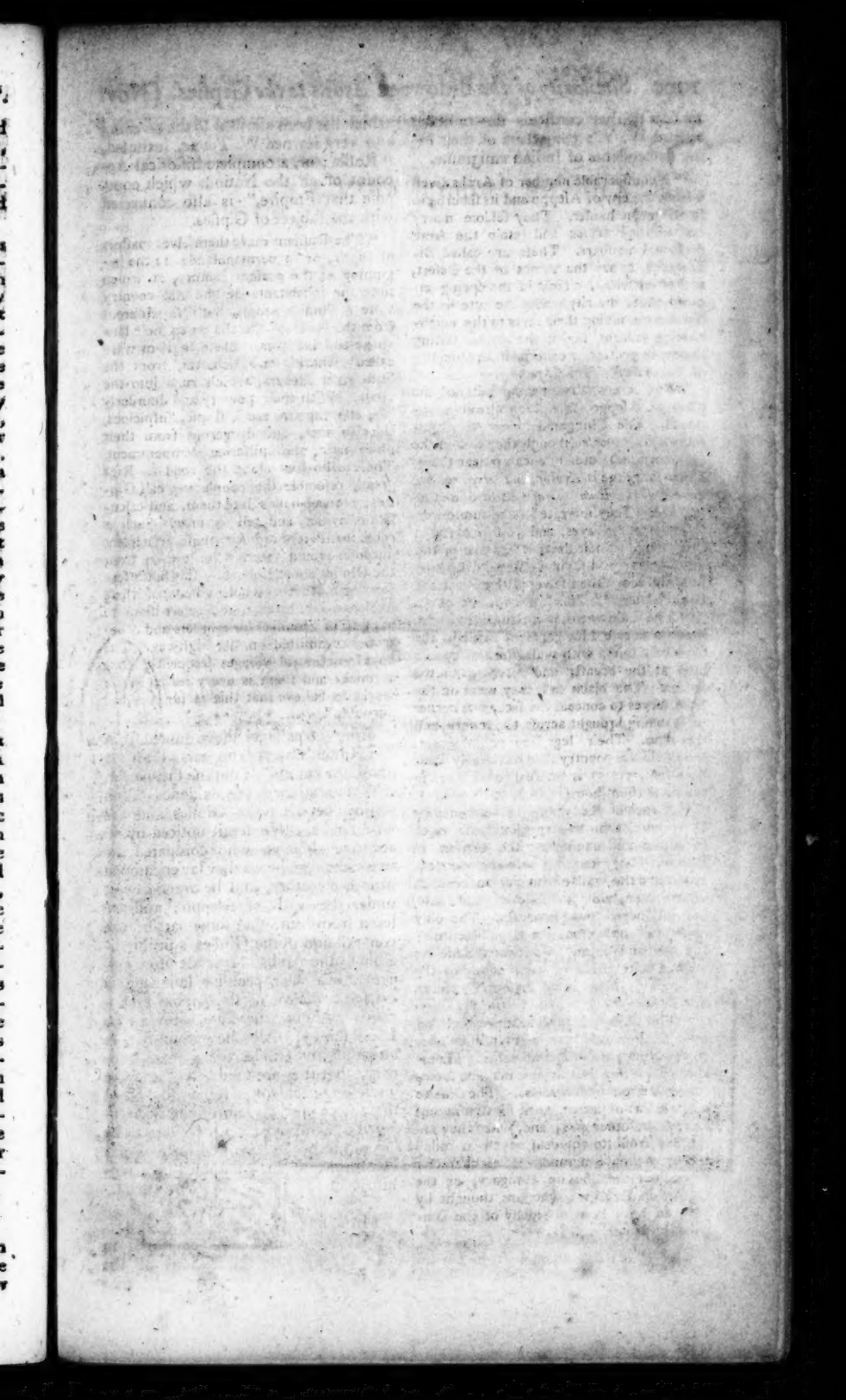
The following extract from a work which has been aſcribed to the reverend and very learned W. Tooke, intituled, "Ruſſia: or, a complete hiſtorical Account of all the Nations which compoſe that Empire," is alſo connected with the ſubject of Gipſies.

"The Ruſſians made themſelves maſters of Ingria, or Inguermannlande, in the beginning of the preſent century, at which time the inhabitants of the flat country were a Finniſh people, but little different from the Finns of Carelia as to their language and manners. Theſe Ingrians were called Ifchorki, and Iſchortzi, from the little river Iſchera, which runs into the Neva. With their poverty and diſorderly life, the Ingrians are a ſtupid, ſuſpicious, thieviſh race, and dangerous from their phlegmatic and pilfering temperament. Thoſe who live along the road to Riga greatly reſemble the people we call Gipſies; are vagabonds like them, and calculate nativities, and tell fortunes. Such as come to Peterſburg for thoſe fraudulent purpoſes would ſcarcely be known from the Gipſies about London. It is but a few years ago, that a whole village of theſe wretches were baniſhed to a deſert iſland in the gulf of Finnland for murders and other crimes committed on the highway. The boys from ſeveral villages frequently elope at once; and there is every reaſon in the world to believe that this is for very bad purpoſes."

From the paſſages above quoted from Dr. Ruſſell's work it appears, that "A Southern Fauniſt" is not the firſt perſon who has aſſerted the exiſtence of an analogy between the Gipſies and the wild Arabs. We ſee it noticed by an accurate obſerver, who compared the two races together as they lay encamped near each other, and before his eyes, under the walls of Aleppo; and we learn from him, that ſome part of the converſation of the Gipſies is unintelligible to the Arabs. It is therefore evident, that their peculiar language is neither a dialect of the Arabic or Syriac; poſſibly, therefore, it may be Hindoſtanny. All the circumſtances attending the Gipſies are ſo extraordinary, that they are rendered thereby an intereſting people, and it is to be wiſhed that they could, by reformation, be rendered a uſeful one; yet they ſeem to be given up by the civilized part of our community to their ſuppoſed incorrigibility. FORESTUS.

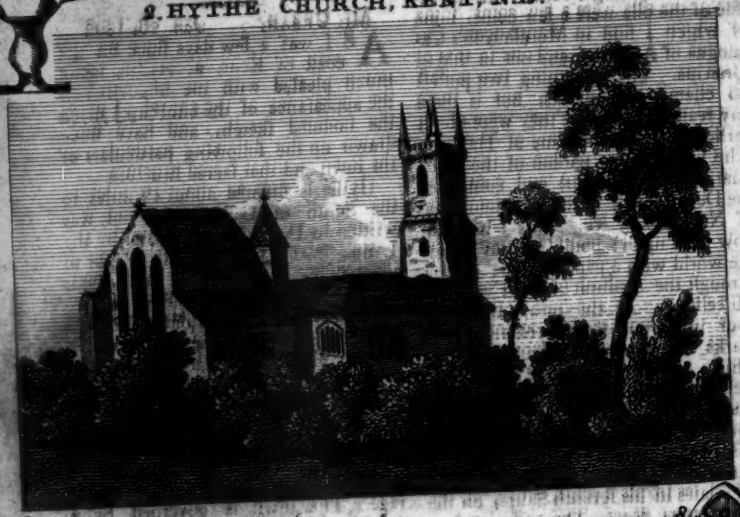
Mr. URBAN, *Cambridge, Oct. 8.*

THE workmen now employed in digging the foundations of the new



Gent. Mag. Nov. 1802. Pl. II. p. 1001.

2. HYTHE CHURCH, KENT, N.E.



3. Old Church of AYOT S.t LAWRENCE, HERTS.

new gaol of this county, about 7½ feet below the surface of the earth, discovered a Greek olla, or pot, together with some fragments which appeared to be those of larger vessels. In the inside of the olla were a few coins, some of which I find in Montfaucon's Catalogue of Antiques, and one in that of Grævius. The remaining two possess no characteristic marks, nor is there any reason to suppose they were of an earlier date than the time of Hadrian, who began (I beg pardon of the Antiquaries for saying so) and completed the Devil's ditch, in the neighbourhood of Newmarket, &c. This I will not now insist upon; possibly I may favour the world with a paper on the subject through the medium of your valuable Miscellany. In the mean time, let your numerous readers examine the marks of the lately-discovered olla, which appears not to be a culinary utensil, but an urn or ornament of the Cœnaculum, some of which are mentioned by Vitruvius. Query, May not this be similar to the famous six Urceoli which Codrus possessed, as Juvenal relates in his seventh Satire, on the *ornamentum Abaci*. The *ansæ*, or ὦτα, are very remarkable; and the whole gives a complete idea of the δίτας ἀμφικύπελλον, *depas amphicupellon*, though Eustathius disagrees with Athenæus in the explanation of this term in Homer.

The parts of the plate which are blacked are those which accidents have broken off. The whole of the plinth upon which the olla stands was destroyed by the inattention of the workmen.

I could but ill trace out the inscription on the body of the olla. The letters are extremely imperfect. It appears to be .... C. ICC. M * IA * PCE. (*Plate II. fig.* 1); which a learned friend of mine conjectures to be

"Caius Iccius militum 160 (præfectus) posuit caritatis ergo."

Yours, &c. W. C. J.

Mr. URBAN, *Oct.* 20, 1801.

I INCLOSE a drawing of Hythe church, Kent (*fig.* 2), of which I shall be glad to see an engraving.

Yours, &c. A. Z.

*** It is a little remarkable, that of this curious church we have received a *second* drawing before we had an opportunity of getting the *first* engraved. A. Z. will, therefore, excuse our omitting his transcript from Mr. Hasted, and substituting the following description from our second correspondent.

Mr. URBAN, *Jan.* 26, 1802.

AS I was a few days since on the coast of Kent, at Hythe, being much pleased with the singularity of the appearance of the church, I made the inclosed sketch, and have since drawn up the following particulars of the town and that sacred structure.

Hythe is situated about 16 miles to the South of Canterbury, and was written in Domesday *Hede*, and by the Latins *Portus Hithinus*. It is one of the Cinque Ports, and as such sends two members to parliament, and enjoys all the privileges attendant on the ports in general. The town, which consists of about 200 houses, is pleasantly situated close to the rise of a very considerable hill to the Northward of it. The sea having retired to near the distance of a mile has left a spacious level between it and the town, which is now converted into excellent pasturage. The town is governed by a mayor, 12 jurats, and 24 common-council men, being so incorporated the 17th of Elizabeth; before which time it was under the jurisdiction of a bailiff appointed by the archbishop of Canterbury. It appears that it was formerly far more considerable than at present, having an abbey and four parish-churches; but it is probable that it never recovered from the calamity it suffered in the reign of Edward II. when upwards of 200 houses were destroyed by fire; and this being followed by a pestilence, and the loss of five of their ships, and 100 men drowned, so reduced the inhabitants, that the remaining few had thoughts of abandoning the place, but were encouraged to stay through the interposition and assistance of Henry IV. In the time of Richard II. the French appeared off the town with considerable force; but having landed 200 soldiers, they were attacked by the townsmen, and, being all slaughtered, their fleet left the coast.

The church, which is dedicated to St. Leonard, stands on the side of the steep hill abovementioned; and, besides a considerable rise of ground, there is a noble flight of stone steps, given by William Glanville, esq. in 1729, up to the Southern entrance, which is by the

the porch, over which is the town-hall.

The church conſiſts of a nave, enlightened by a clereſtory, with North and South ailes, a North and South tranſept with a high chancel and a ſmaller one on each ſide. At the Weſt end of the nave is a modern ſtone tower-ſteeple crowned with turrets, and containing a peal of ſix bells. This tower was erected, in 1751, in the place of a former one, which fell down in 1748. Though the nave and ſide ailes are antient, they are certainly of much later date than the chancels, to which there is a riſe of ſeveral ſteps from the body. The whole of the chancel is built on a crypt of excellent workmanſhip, the groining of which is admirable; and the entrance to it on the South ſide is by one of the moſt beautiful Norman door-ways I ever ſaw, evidently, as are the chancels, the remains of the abbey, which Leland ſays ſtood on this ſpot. The chancels, eſpecially the middle one, are of the ſame architecture as the crypt; and every thing is ſo beautifully proportioned according to the ſtyle as to ſtrike the attentive obſerver with no ſmall degree of ſurprize and delight. They are ſeparated by maſſive pillars ſtanding on ſquare baſes three feet high and five ſquare, and incluſtered with ſmall ones of Betherſden marble, from ſome of which ſpring the ribs of the light and beautiful groining. Encircling the upper part of the high chancel is a ſtring of ſmall double arches ſupported by columns of Betherſden marble, and enriched after the ſame manner as thoſe which ſo much ornament the ſides of the cathedral at Canterbury. The lancet windows, in the true Norman ſtyle, are highly enriched within-ſide, and, when they were filled with the glowing colours of rich "ſtoried glaſs," muſt have greatly added to the ſublimity of this admirable ſtructure.

The monuments and inſcriptions in the church are many (particularly for the reſpectable family of the Deedes), but chiefly modern. I ſhall, therefore, copy but one; which, as it relates to the hiſtory of the town, is well worth being preſerved.

On a braſs plate round the verge of a plain ſtone, in capitals:

"Here lieth ye body of JOHN BRENCHMAN, iurat of this town et port of Hythe, ye laſte bayly et fuſt mayor of y^e^ ſame, who dep^t^ed ye 3d of Decemb. an^o^ 1581, in the 24 yere of ye r. of o' ſovereig^n^e lade Queene Elizabeth."

On the middle of the ſtone is,

"Whilſt he did live which heare doth lie,
Three ſutes gatt of ye Crowne,
The mortmain, fayer, et mayralltie
For Heythe, this antient towne,
And was himſelf the bayle laſte
Et mayor firſte by name.
Though he be gone tyme is not paſte
To praiſe God for the ſame."

One curioſity remains, which it would be unpardonable not to particularize, namely, the amazing collection of human bones which are preſerved in the Southern part of the crypt abovementioned. Tradition reports, that they are the remains of the Danes, who, inſeſting this coaſt during the ninth century, were defeated near Hythe, and the bodies of the ſlain being expoſed to the ſun and the ſea, and their bones having thereby become hardened and bleached, were afterwards collected, and depoſited here. This tradition, if not corroborated, is kept freſh in mind by the following extract, which is framed and hung up in the vault.

"From an antient Hiſtory of England, brought down to 1658.

"A. D. 853. The Danes landed on the coaſt of Kent, near the town of Hyta (now Hythe). They ravaged and plundered great part of the county, and burned part of the city of Canterbury. They were, however, at length defeated by Guſtavus, the governor of Kant, who aſſembled the greateſt part of the inhabitants, aſſiſted by the army of Ethelwolf, then king of Britain, who met the invaders near Hyta, when the Danes fought with great courage, but, being overpowered, fled to their veſſels, then on the coaſt near the above town; but being cloſely purſued, they made a bold ſtand near the water, where the battle became general; and tradition reports that upwards of 30,000 fell in the conflict. After the battle, the Britons, wearied with fatigue, and perhaps ſhocked with the ſlaughter, returned to their homes, leaving the ſlain on the field of battle; where being expoſed to the different changes of the weather, after a length of time the fleſh rotted from the bones, which were at length collected and piled in heaps by the inhabitants, who in time removed them into a vault in one of the churches at Hyta."

"D. Thomſon, A. D. 1797."

The inſide of this crypt, with the bones piled up therein, was publiſhed, Feb. 28, 1783, from a drawing of the Rev. Thomas Ruſſell, of Guildford, with an account engraved on the ſides.

The

The print is dedicated to the Society of Antiquaries; and a copy was preſented to that Society by the late Rev. Owen Manning. The dimenſions of the pile of bones were as under; 30 feet long, 6 feet high, and 8 feet wide; but it is now diminiſhed to 26 feet long, 6 high, and 8 wide. The bones appear not to be of an unuſual ſize, as one of the longeſt thigh bones meaſures but 21 inches, and that of a correſponding leg bone not more than 17 inches. Z. COZENS.

*** The Plate and Deſcription of SALTWOOD CASTLE, near HYTHE, ſhall be given in our next.

Mr. URBAN, *Ramſgate, Oct.* 24.

THE removal of a pew in the church of St. Lawrence has brought to light a ſmall braſs plate for *John Pawlyn*, and *Margery* his wife, 1462; which, from its ſituation, had eſcaped the notice of Mr. Lewis in his Hiſtory of the Iſle of Thanet*. The ſurname of *Pawlyn* is, I believe, extinct in the neighbourhood; but it continues as a Chriſtian name in the families of *Sackett*, *Huggett*, &c.

Allow me to add a ſhort inſcription on a neat modern graveſtone in the church-yard, which I could not ſurvey without the pleaſing yet melancholy recollection, that the memory of the youth therein recorded deſerves to be perpetuated.

"Sacred to the memory of
WILLIAM SPOTTISWOODE,
who died at Ramſgate, on the 26th of
September, 1800,
in the 18th year of his age.
He was ſecond ſon of John Spottiſwoode, eſq.
of Spottiſwoode, in the county of Berwick,
by Margaret-Penelope, his wife."

At top the arms of Spottiſwoode are neatly carved, with the following motto: PATIOR, UT POTIAR.

Yours, &c. J. N.

Mr. URBAN, *Oct.* 26.

THE old church of Ayot St. Laurence, now in ruins (*fig.* 3.), is ſituated about three miles North-weſt of Welwyn, in Hertfordſhire. It was built by Rahere, who had the manor granted to him by Henry I.; and who, according to Chauncey, had been a mountebank and buffoon†; after which he became a monk. He built the church and priory of St. Bartholomew, in Smithfield; and was likewiſe the founder of the hoſpital there for ſick and infirm perſons. Henry VIII. granted the manor and advowſon of the church to Nicholas Briſtow.

In the chancel is a large altar-tomb for Sir John Barley and his lady, with their effigies upon it, well executed.

Againſt the North wall is a monument for Nicholas Briſtow and his wife, with their effigies, and likewiſe ſix ſons and ſeven daughters; and an altar-tomb, on which was the arms of Briſtow, on the South ſide, with the effigies of eight ſons and four daughters, and the following inſcription on braſs.

"Here lie the bodys of NICHOLAS BRISTOW, eſq. and EMME, his wife, who ſerved the noble princes Henry the Eigt, King Edward, Queen Mary, and Queen Elizabeth, and died ann. 15..."

The manor is now the property of the family of Lyde. The late Sir Lionel Lyde built a new church in a field adjoining.

In the manor-houſe is a fine portrait of Nicholas Briſtow, by Hans Holbein. The arms were given at the ſiege of Boulogn, in 1544, and are, Erm. on a feſs between two cotiſes Sa. three creſcents Or. Creſt, a creſcent Or, thereout iſſuant a demi-eagle Az. (*fig.* 4). The original grant is ſtill in the poſſeſſion of the family. Yours, &c. B.

P. S. In the South wall of Offley church, near Hitchin, in Hertfordſhire, is the following inſcription, with the tiles under it (*fig.* 5. 6.):

"Theſe Tiles were found
in this church 1777;
which proves that
King Offa was buried here."

Mr. URBAN, *Oct.* 20.

IN recording the deceaſe of the late truly venerable Biſhop of St. Aſaph (p. 591, b.) you ſay, "The Warburton Lectures, preached in Lincoln's Inn chapel, are the only work, we believe, that he conſigned to the preſs." The following liſt, for which I am indebted to the kindneſs of a friend, will ſhew, that "Multum et veræ gloriæ, quamvis *non* uno libro, meruit."

In the "Pietas et Gratulatio Univ. Oxon. 1761," on the acceſſion of his preſent Majeſty, is a copy of Engliſh blank verſes, ſubſcribed, "Lewis Bagot, B. A. ſtudent of Chriſt church, ſon of Sir Walter Bagot, bart." In the "Epithalamia Oxon." the ſame year, on the King's marriage, there is

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* A *fac-ſimile* of it is in our next. EDIT.

† See particularly Malcolm's London, p. 266—281.

an Engliſh ode; and in the "Gratulatio Univ. Oxon. 1762," on the birth of the Prince of Wales, blank verſe again; both under the ſame ſignature as the former. In 1772, when the matter of ſubſcription to the XXXIX Articles was warmly agitated, he publiſhed "A Defence of the Subſcription to the XXXIX Articles, as it is required in the Univerſity of Oxford," 20 pages octavo, anonymous; in anſwer to "Reflections," alſo anonymous on the other ſide. In 1779, the Radcliffe Infirmary ſermon was preached by "Lewis Bagot, LL. D. Dean of Chriſt Church," and publiſhed in quarto: the text Matth. ix. 4, 5. His Warburton Lectures came out the next year. In 1781 he addreſſed a letter, in 20 octavo pages, to the Rev. Dr. Bell, prebendary of Weſtminſter, on the ſubject of his diſſertation on "the authority, nature, and deſign of the Lord's Supper;" which Diſſertation having been publiſhed while the Warburton Lectures were in the preſs, the moſt material parts of the ſpecious argument were immediately obviated by the learned Dean, in an excellent note, p. 210—218, of that work. On the ſame occaſion alſo he reprinted, with a ſhort preface, Dr. Iſaac Barrow's admirable Diſcourſe on "The Doctrines of the Sacraments;" which, with the preface, is now one of the Tracts publiſhed by the Society for promoting Chriſtian Knowledge. In 1783 was publiſhed a ſermon preached before the Lords Spiritual and Temporal, January 30, by Lewis Lord Biſhop of Briſtol, on Pſalm lxxvi. 10; and, the ſame year, a ſermon before the governors of the Norfolk and Norwich hoſpital, on Matthew xxv. 30, by the ſame, then Biſhop of Norwich. Laſtly, the Sermon before the Society for promoting Chriſtian Knowledge, in 1788, on Matth. xxi. 15, and that before the Society for the Propagation of the Goſpel, in 1790, on Dan. xiii. 3, were by the ſame right reverend author.

Theſe are his publiſhed works; two others, printed, but I believe not publiſhed, remain to be mentioned. In 1776 was printed, at Reading, an octavo pamphlet of 19 pages, intituled, "A ſerious Caution againſt the dangerous Errors of the Anabaptiſts. Earneſtly addreſſed to the Inhabitants of the Pariſhes in Reading, by their lawful Miniſters." This was originally drawn up by Dr. Bagot for the uſe of his own pariſh (Jevington, or Eaſt Bourn*, in Suſſex, of both which he was rector); and he permitted the Reading clergy to reprint it for the uſe of their pariſhioners: anonymous. In your Magazine for 1784, p. 929, is a ſhort account of "A Charge delivered to the Clergy at the primary Viſitation of Lewis Lord Biſhop of Norwich;" which was diſtributed through the dioceſe, but not publiſhed: and in the year ſollowing, "Fidus. X." has a long letter, p. 366—368, containing remarks on the ſaid charge, which he had "peruſed with the higheſt pleaſure;" and though he differs, as he thinks others poſſibly may, "from this truly learned and venerable prelate in one or two points," he concludes with ſaying, "all who read his manners and his life will, I am confident, agree, that he is learned without pedantry, pious without oſtentation, a faithful Chriſtian, and, in every department of life, an amiable man †."

I cannot give with minute accuracy the dates of his preferments. He was educated at Weſtminſter ſchool, and choſen thence ſtudent of Chriſt Church; M. A. May 23, 1764, and D. C. L. Feb. 29, 1772. In 1771 he was made Canon of Chriſt church, in the room of his Grace the preſent Archbiſhop of Canterbury; and the ſame year, Oct. 7, he married Miſs M. Hay, niece to the Earl of Kinnoul ‡. He was inſtalled Dean of Chriſt Church, Jan. 25, 1777, on the tranſlation of Dr. Markham to the ſee of York; and about that time, it is believed, he reſigned his livings in Suſſex in favour of his nephew, the Rev. Ralph Sneyd. In 1782 he was promoted to the ſee of Briſtol; tranſlated to Norwich the year following; and thence to St. Aſaph, in 1790; where he re-built the palace on a plan which is uncommon, as it was neceſſary, he obſerved, to conſult the nature of the ſituation; where, among the mountains and in the vicinity of

* Mr. Gutch, Oxf. Colleges, p. 443, ſays Dr. Bagot was rector of Jevington and *Rye*; which I believe is a miſtake.

† I cannot on this occaſion omit obſerving, that in note † p. 368, "Fidus" has greatly miſrepreſented the language and doctrine of Biſhop Bull and others on the ſubject of the Holy Trinity.

‡ Gent. Mag. LI. p. 474, b.

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the sea, storms are often violent. The palace, therefore, is low; and being on the ascent of a hill, the vestibule, dining room, and drawing room, which occupy the whole front of the building, are on a level with the first floor in the other apartments; two of which, on the ground floor, are a neat domestic chapel and library. His arms in front, impaling those of the see, have, I think, the date 1794.

Similitude of character is sometimes the result of original impressions, and sometimes the effect of studious imitation. It was perhaps owing to both these causes that Bishop Bagot, in the mildness of his manners and placid benevolence, was reckoned strongly to resemble his most esteemed friend, the late Dr. Townson, rector of Malpas and archdeacon of Richmond. When the latter was rector of Blithfield, the other, then a mere boy, would often steal down to the parsonage, and read there with his friend for hours together, with avidity and attention worthy of riper years. The friendship between them, which commenced thus early, terminated only in the grave, which closes all mortal relations. In the great and good every thing is interesting. The deceased Prelate (one proof of a correct and elegant mind) wrote a most beautiful hand, which seems to be a family excellence; as the late Lord Bagot wrote a very fair hand, like the Bishop's, and like his brother's, the present rector of Blithfield, and all of them reminding one of the strokes of His hand, now motionless in death, who was once their venerable pastor, and always their intimate and dear friend.

As a patron, the late Bishop of St. Asaph is commended for bestowing the ample patronage of his see with great disinterestedness and impartiality, not upon aliens, whether relatives or others, but among the learned and meritorious clergy of the diocese, acquainted with the language and manners of the district. His remains were interred at St. Asaph, with those of Mrs. Bagot, whom he survived not quite three years *. There is a portrait of him in his episcopal robes at Christ church, a striking likeness; but the fine expressive eye, which beamed in the living countenance, was not within the reach of the painter's art. R. C.

* Gent. Mag. vol. LXIX. p. 726.

Sambrook house, Oct. 30.

As many thousands of Sylvanus Urban's Miscellany issue monthly from the press, and it being one of those periodical publications not only generally read, but likewise preserved as a repository of information; I am desirous of conveying to the publick, through this extensive medium, some observations on the Small-pox, and its increasing fatality: I say *increasing*, because from conversation with medical practitioners, added to my own experience, I am of opinion, that more patients have died of late years of the Small-pox than formerly, in proportion to the number attacked by it; as well as by Inoculation in proportion to the number inoculated. It has been calculated that about one in ten fell victims to this scourge of human existence, and of late about one in eight. The calculation of deaths by Inoculation has been one in 500, and is now at least one in 300. Hence we may rationally and piously view the recent discovery of Vaccine Inoculation, or the art of conveying the Cow-pock from one human being to another, as truly opportune and providential!

The whole number of deaths every year in Britain by the Small-pox is about 36,000; in London alone about 3000; and in all Europe, in the same ratio of population, about 470,000; the lives of every one of whom might have been saved by the practice of Vaccine Inoculation. If parents and guardians of children allow them to take the Small-pox, and they should die of it, are not such parents and guardians accessary to their deaths? As the Vaccine Inoculation is a certain security against the Small-pox; as it introduces no constitutional disease or blemish, and never is fatal; what apology can such parents and guardians offer for neglecting the means of prevention and security? Parents are placed, by the Almighty Giver of human life, as guardians over both the body and mind of their children; they nurture them in infancy, they educate them, and direct the bias of their minds; they clothe and protect them from the inclemency of the elements; and ought, as much as in them lies, to keep their bodies free from distempers. They cannot now plead ignorance. The evidence of 200,000 witnesses, who have received the

the Cow-pock with perfect safety, conſtitute a charge of neglect wherever children have been ſuffered to die by the Small pox. True it is, I continually hear the pathetic exclamation of parents, when it is too late, "Oh that my loſt child had been inoculated with the Cow-pock!" We read, however, in the laſt week's report in the bill of mortality, of 81 deaths by the Small-pox*! Painful to reflect, that in this enlightened metropolis nearly 12 helpleſs children ſhould be ſuffered to expire daily under this fatal ſcourge! Such alarming inſtances of mortality ſhould rouſe every man of urbanity. Magiſtrates, I call upon you who ſuperintend the government of the City; upon Paſtors, you who influence morality and conſcience; as well as invoke the Legiſlators of the nation to avert theſe murders!

MAGISTRATES! your office is more dignified and important than that of conveying a convict to the place of execution. May you ſpare ſome moments to the information of thoſe untutored individuals within your juriſdiction; who, poor and ignorant as they may be, conſtitute an induſtrious and uſeful part of the community; who, by your influence, might be directed to ſelf-preſervation! If you hear of a ſingle murder having been perpetrated by a hardened villain, or of an infant deſtroyed by an abandoned mother, your endeavours are laudably exerted to diſcover and puniſh theſe depraved delinquents; and your moral feelings are excited by the ſentiment of blood for blood. What emotions muſt then be produced by the reports, in the Bills of Mortality, of 12 perſons daily falling victims to the Small-pox in the metropolis over which you preſide! In a free country, you cannot legally compel your fellow citizens to ſave the lives of their children, though your exertions and example might influence the multitude; and a portion of that munificence, which you in your public and private capacities diſpenſe, in the promotion of great and charitable inſtitutions, ſo honourable to the Corporation and to individuals, might be directed to the extenſion of Vaccine Inoculation, by which you would be the medium of reſcuing from the grave almoſt as many lives in one month as there are days in a whole year!

PASTORS! ye to whom thouſands daily liſten, remember the declaration of your Divine Maſter, who "came to ſave, not to deſtroy men's lives." Your brethren of Geneva* have conſidered the promulgation of Vaccine Inoculation as a part of their ſacred office; for what approximates man nearer to his God, than ſaving the lives of his fellow creatures?

LEGISLATORS! Ye, who penetrate into all the ramifications of Finance; and whoſe attention is exerciſed in framing laws for the ſecurity of property; the extenſion of commerce; and the accumulation of wealth; recollect, that in proportion to the number of inhabitants, and to their uſeful employment, is centered the wealth of a nation; and that, by your attention to Vaccine Inoculation, you may in a century double the population of this kingdom. You offer premiums to encourage trade. A ſmall premium from Government, to promote this diſcovery, would enlarge the number of thoſe who conſtitute the agency and means of trade. It is indeed painful to ſtate, that people ſhould require premiums to engage them to ſave the lives of their offſpring. It is, however, too true, as the number of deaths by the Small-pox irrefragably evince. Were Government, and individuals in power and wealth, unitedly to extend the means of Vaccine Inoculation among the lower claſſes of people, its ſucceſs would ſoon induce them to adopt it as a favour, without pecuniary reward.

Both high and low have ſtill prejudices to overcome. How often do we hear individuals exclaim, "*that they would not have a beaſtly diſeaſe for the world!*" But, when they reflect that they drink the milk of the cow, eat cheeſe made from milk, and the fleſh of this healthy animal, theſe prejudices muſt undoubtedly ſubſide. Sometimes they ſay, "*they will truſt to Providence, and not bring on a new diſeaſe.*" As to truſting to Providence, it behoves every human being; but this ſhould encourage us to exert our endeavours to promote providential deſigns. He

* Another Bill of Mortality for the ſubſequent week has appeared; by this account 72 only have died by the Small pox within the week; or little more than 10 a day, making the whole number of victims by the Small-pox in 14 days 153, or about 11 each day.

* See the annexed Recommendation.

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gives us powers and inclinations to clothe ourſelves, to defend us from the inclemency of the weather. Houſes are built to protect us from rain and ſtorms, cold and heat. And if theſe endeavours are crowned with health and comfort, ſhould we not in a particular manner exert ourſelves to protect the lives of our helpleſs children, who, without our aid in various ways, would be daily dying around us? It is, therefore, our duty to co-operate with the goodneſs of Providence, who has afforded us the knowledge and the means of communicating to our children the Cow-pock, which is no diſeaſe; as a preventive to the Small-pox, the moſt maliguant of all diſeaſes.

It was the practice formerly to attempt leſſening the danger of the Small-pox by inoculating perſons with it; but this often proved fatal, and it is always infectious; by which property, inſtead of diminiſhing the Small-pox, it has tended to ſpread it, as appears by the induction delivered into the Houſe of Commons by the Committee on Dr. Jenner's petition, in conſequence of a table I preſented to the Committee:

"As a compariſon between this new practice and the inoculated Small-pox forms a principal conſideration in the preſent enquiry, ſome facts with regard to the latter engaged the attention of your Committee; and they have inſerted in the Appendix, No. 44, ſtatements of the mortality occaſioned by the Small-pox in 42 years, from 1731 to 1772; the reſult of which appears to be an increaſe of deaths amounting to 17 in every 1000; the general average giving 92 in every 1000 during the firſt 42 years, and 89 in the 42 years ending with 1772, ſo as to make the whole exceſs of deaths in the latter period 1742*."

By this table, as it clearly appears that Inoculation ſpreads the Small-pox, and by it the number of deaths are increaſed, it ſhould not be practiſed any longer, but be legally interdicted; for, although it may ſave one perſon, it may be the means of ſpreading it to the prejudice of many. There are ſevere laws againſt any one ſetting his houſe on fire, becauſe he may deſtroy his neighbour's life and property; and ſo it is with Inoculation of the Small-pox, for no limits can be aſcertained of the extent of its infectious and deſtructive poiſon; whilſt the Cow-pock is not catching or infectious; and, if it could be caught, it is not dangerous, for indeed it excites but little or no indiſpoſition. It produces one ſmall ſpot, or pimple where the lancet, or thread, touched, and uſually no more.

Under all theſe advantages, it is earneſtly to be wiſhed that Inoculation by the Cow-pock might become immediately general; not merely among the affluent, but that they may unite in promoting the moſt active and enlarged plans for extending it among thoſe who are unable to pay for medical attendance. Plans ſo intereſting to the well-being of the Community, and proſperity of the State, will doubtleſs be ſupported by the liberality of Government, and thereby ultimately eradicate the greateſt ſcourge of human exiſtence that ever deſolated the Univerſe*.

J. C. Lettsom.

P. S. The phyſicians of Geneva have publiſhed the following advertiſement; which, in that important moment when the children are chriſtened, is delivered by the clergyman to the godfathers after the baptiſm is over, in order to make the people more inclined for the Cow-pock, by preſenting to them the Vaccine Inoculation as a matter of conſcience.

"The child that is juſt chriſtened is, among different other dangers, expoſed to become a ſacrifice to the Small-pox; a diſeaſe that, ſince the 8th century, has ſpread itſelf through Europe in ſuch a manner, that it is morally impoſſible to preſerve the child from it except by Inoculation. Luckily, and by a particular favour of Providence, a diſcovery has been lately made, confirmed by the teſt of experience, which is both harmleſs and ſecure, and may be employed in all ſeaſons, in weak, tender, and new-born children; a remedy that is never attended with any bad ſymptom, but of the mildeſt nature, viz. the Vaccine diſeaſe, an affection that has hitherto proved ſlight and very mild, and affords the ineſtimable advantage of not being contagious, ſo that it may be inoculated in a houſe without any danger to the neighbours, though it at the ſame time averts forever the misfortune of receiving the Small-pox.

"If you, parents, wiſh to defend this child from that danger, we conjure you to

* See p. 4.

* There are, indeed, ſeveral inſtitutions where the Poor may receive the Cow-pock gratuitouſly, as at ſome of the Diſpenſaries, and particularly at the Vaccine Inſtitution, Golden-ſquare; but the number of deaths by the Small-pox is a proof how inadequate they are to the total extinction of this fatal diſeaſe.

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get it immediately inoculated with the Cow-pock. Haſten to preſerve it from that dangerous diſeaſe, which fills your hearts with deſolation, and by which your children riſk every moment to be infected. Do not deliver them to the nurſes before you have reſcued them from this danger. The experience and obſervation of the phyſicians and ſurgeons of this place, who know themſelves the feelings of a father, and who have inoculated their own children, ought to encourage you to follow their example. In the name of humanity, by all that is dear to you, we requeſt you to follow their example; if not, we juſtify ourſelves when once you ſhed tears for the loſs of this child: you have not been willing to avail yourſelves of this remedy that was offered you, ſimple and eaſy as it is; you have refuſed it, you have unreaſonably doubted to apply it in time, though the ſubſcribed phyſicians and ſurgeons have made it our duty to inoculate every child that has been brought to us without the leaſt recompence. Our fellow-citizens know, that we have hitherto accepted no reward from any perſon whoſe circumſtances did not allow it."

Mr. URBAN, *Nov.* 2.

WHEN I did myſelf the pleaſure of ſending you the tranſlation of the Sanſcrit inſcription reſpecting the Deity of the Cingaleſe, called Beoddha, inſerted in p. 814, it occurred to me that ſome account of the celebrated iſland now called Ceylon might not be unacceptable; and as accident has thrown a variety of papers on the ſubject into my hands, I ſhall, as leiſure will permit, give them to you. I am not at all aware of who was the author of them; though, from the hand-writing being ſimilar to the *Journal at Mocha* (ſee p. 305), I ſuſpect they are by the ſame hand; and as that gentleman is dead, it would be a pity ſo much curious matter ſhould be loſt to the world, which would certainly be the caſe did not your excellent Repoſitory offer an aſylum. AN OFFICER.

On the diffrent Opinions of Geographers concerning the Taprobane *of* Ptolemy; *and of the Reaſons which we give to make it the Iſland of* Ceylon.

Many geographers think Sumatra the antient Taprobane, and found this belief on various arguments.

Pliny, ſpeaking of Taprobane, ſays, that it is 6000 ſtadias in length and 5000 in breadth; that it was conſidered as a new world; and diſcovered during the reign of the emperor Claudius, to whom the king of this iſland ſent ambaſſadors; alſo, that the ſhips were not navigated by the ſtars, the poles not being diſcernible.

"Strabo, who mentions Taprobane, gives it the ſame extent that Pliny does. Elitas, a captain of Alexander the Great's fleet, who ſailed round it, ſays, that Taprobane contains 5000 ſtadias, without fixing either longitude or latitude; that it is diſtant from the people of Praſeus above the Ganges about 20 days ſail; that there are many iſlands between this iſland and India; but of all the iſlands ſituated South it is the moſt Southerly.

Arianus, a Greek author, ſays, in his treatiſe on the navigation of the Indian ſeas, that thoſe who ſail from the coaſt of Comara and Poduca will have to go to an iſland ſituated towards the Weſt, called Pallaſimando; and, talking of the antient Taprobane, ſays, it was conſidered as a new world, that it was well known in his day, and produced the largeſt elephants in India.

Eraſtothenes, another Greek author, ſays, that the iſland of Taprobane is ſituated in the Eaſtern ſeas, between the Weſt and Eaſt on reaching India, 20 days diſtant from Perſia.

Ptolemy in his maps places Taprobane on the coaſt of India oppoſite Cape Comorin, from which he ſays it is diſtant 13° 30′ South.

Pliny calls it the Promontorium Calaicum, and ſays, that in former times it was termed Sunada; but that in his days it was known by the name of Salica, and its inhabitants Selum; that it was 900 ſtadias in length and 3000 in breadth, which make about 210 Portugueze miles; that it produces a great deal of rice, cumin, ginger, amber, and hyacinths, and a variety of other precious ſtones and metals which are found only in Ceylon.

Michael Poggius, a Florentine, ſecretary to the Pope, and a moſt learned man, gave, by order of his maſter, an account of the voyage of Nicolas de Conti, a Venetian, who travelled over India by land as far as Cathaya. This is one of thoſe authors who conſider Sumatra the antient Taprobane; and aſſerts, that this Venetian was at Sumatra, called in former times Taprobane.

Maximilian, a native of Tranſylvania, a man of learning, and ſecretary to the Emperor, ſays, in one of his letters to the cardinal of Goltzburg, where he gives an account of the firſt voyages of the Portugueze to India, that they had been to the coaſt of Callicut, and from thence to Sumatra, formerly called Taprobane.

Benedictus Bardone ſays, in his deſcription of the iſlands, that the iſle of Madagaſcar (St. Laurent) is ſituated towards the Weſt 1300 miles from Ceylon, and in Southern extremity 1800 miles from Taprobane. Many other chronologiſts, whom to avoid being tedious we will not quote here, have aſſerted the ſame.

But

But our great man, Juan de Barrhos, a perſon of extenſive erudition, ſays, that Ceylon is the Taprobane of Ptolemy, as he has more amply demonſtrated in his maps of the world, which were loſt after his death. The loſs was irreparable; but his authority ſerves as a ſufficient proof of what we aſſert.

Ptolemy places the inner Ganges on the coaſt of India; this, therefore, cannot be conſidered as alluding to Sumatra, from its diſtance to the outward Ganges.

We ſhall now demonſtrate, that the above antient authors did not under the name of Taprobane underſtand Sumatra, but Ceylon.

Pliny ſays, that Taprobane is 600 ſtadia in length, which make about 206 Portugueze miles; that it was diſcovered about the time of the emperor Claudius by a freed man of Arrius Poclanus, who, ſailing along the coaſt of Arabia, was driven off by the Weſterly winds. Fifteen days afterwards he paſſed Carmania, and reached *Taprobane*, where he was graciouſly received by the king, whom he preſented with ſome of the current coin of Rome, which bore the emperor's likeneſs. On his return, the king ſent ambaſſadors with him to evince his reſpect for the Roman emperor.

Firſt, it ſeems neceſſary we ſhould examine if what has been alledged of the extent of Taprobane is applicable to Ceylon.

Ptolemy points out in his maps, that the Equator was to be paſſed two degrees South. This definition of Ptolemy's appears to have been deemed perfectly correct in his days, as the antient inhabitants of the country affirm, taking it for granted, on the authority of their records, that Ceylon ſtretched out as far as the Maldavia iſlands; that the ſea, which deſtroys all, had in the courſe of time carried away and covered the lower grounds, ſo that the more elevated parts only eſcaped its fury; in conſequence of which this iſland had been divided into a great many, as they now appear, near to each other, and in latitudes which mariners diſtinguiſh by South-weſt and North-weſt. The number of iſlands, they ſaid, amounted to 13,000. This deſolation appears to have already began in the time of Ptolemy, according to our Chriſtian chronology, of the year 147; for, he ſays that there were 1368 iſlands in the neighbourhood of Taprobane; to which latter place the beforementioned freed man of Arrius was driven by violent winds from the coaſts of Arabia in 15 days. This muſt evidently mean Ceylon, being reckoned 500 miles from the coaſt of Arabia, which is even more than 15 days ſail; beſides, this iſland is ſituated on the coaſts of India, beyond Carmania; whereas, on the contrary, Sumatra is evidently out of India, many miles beyond the Ganges; and even from Ceylon to Sumatra, with the moſt favourable wind, it is more than 15 days ſail; beſides, we diſcover at this very day veſtiges of Roman edifices in Ceylon, which makes it evident they viſited this iſland; as do alſo a number of coins found here, that muſt have been brought by the before-named freed-man.

In the years 1554 and 1557, when Juan de Metho de Sampay was regent of Mannacy, on demoliſhing ſome old buildings at Mantotte (where to this day very conſiderable ruins are evident, among which are Roman buildings of marble), the workmen, in the act of taking away a large ſtone, let it by accident fall on a part of the foundation, which it was in conſequence neceſſary to remove. They there diſcovered an iron chain of ſuch admirable workmanſhip as to bid defiance to the art of any perſon in India. At the ſame time were found two coins, one of braſs, entirely obliterated; the other of gold, effaced on one ſide, but on the other the buſt of a man was pretty viſible, and on ſome part of an inſcription round the border the following letters were clearly aſcertained, C. E. SE. N. E.

The chain as well as the medals were brought to Juan de Metho, who, conſidering them as great curioſities, took them with him to Portugal as an offering worthy of the king; but he was unfortunately loſt in his way to Europe in the ſhip the St. Bernardo. This veſſel was accompanied by the Pompée, on-board of which was Don Manuel de Soiſa Continho, who had completed the term of his viceroyſhip, and was then returning to his native country.

It is poſſible that the above medals were of thoſe brought by the freed-man of Arrius. It is alſo probable that, during a ſtay of ſix months which he made at Ceylon, the king might have ordered ſome buildings, according to the Roman order of architecture, to have been carried on under his direction; and that, agreeable to the prevalent cuſtom of Europe, he might place ſome coins or medals, and even the chain, under the foundation.

To us, who have minutely examined the letters on theſe coins or medals, and have read many other old inſcriptions, it appears that the firſt of the letters, which is C, expreſſes the name of Claudius, and thoſe that are defaced ſignified emperor, or *imperator*, as the following, *i. e.* E. SE. N. E. can have no other meaning, *Romanorum*, conſequently, *Claudius Imperator Romanorum*.

Let us now come from Pliny to Anaſtoritus, who ſays, that Taprobane contained 5000 ſtadia without determining either its length or breadth, that it was diſtant from the country of Praſis about 20 days ſail, and that beſides there were between it and India

dia many iſlands, of which it was the moſt Southerly. With regard to the ſize of Taprobane, he agrees with Ptolemy, and in that of its being twenty days ſail from the Ganges, and that there are many iſlands between Taprobane and India.

This evidently proves that under Taprobane he underſtood Ceylon; for, in fact it is reckoned twenty days ſail from the Ganges to Ceylon. It is ſituated on the Southernmoſt extremity of the coaſt of India; and the iſlands which he mentions are Maniell and all the others deſcribed by Ptolemy.

Sumatra, on the contrary, is ſituated to the Eaſt of India, from which it is far removed. Arianus, an author already mentioned, obſerves that thoſe who ſail from Comora and Poduca Weſtward will meet Taprobane. He certainly muſt mean Ceylon; more particularly as Ptolemy places Comora and Poduca in 14° 30', and on the coaſt of India oppoſite to it; that is, from Cape Comorin, within or higher up along the coaſt of Madura or Coromandel, which would appear to be either St. Thomé or Negapatnam: for thoſe who ſail from the coaſt of Coromandel for Ceylon muſt ſteer Weſtward; and ſuch as are bound for Sumatra muſt go to the Eaſtward. It is alſo true, that Ceylon produces the largeſt elephants of any in India, as Arianus himſelf aſſerts; but Sumatra offers none of the ſame ſize (it is not uncommon to ſee elephants 13 feet and upwards high in Ceylon, but in Sumatra they are much ſmaller).

Eratoſthenes ſays, Taprobane is ſituated in the Eaſtern ocean, between Eaſt and Weſt, oppoſite to the coaſt of India, and diſtant from Perſia about twenty days ſail. He further adds, that it is in 8° North between Eaſt and Weſt; that with a ſtrong and favourable wind and a light veſſel it is only twenty days from the entrance of the Perſian gulph to Taprobane, which accounts for about 500 miles.

Sumatra, on the contrary, is not ſituated in the real Eaſtern ocean, being under the Equator, by which it is divided.

All modern chronologiſts place the antient *Taprobane* moſtly under the Equator, where it is alſo pointed out by Ptolemy; whereas he ſays, to reach Taprobane, the Equator muſt be paſſed two degrees South; but they almoſt all err more or leſs on this occaſion.

Benedict Bardene, in his remarks on Pliny, tries to refute what that author advances of the North not being viſible from Taprobane: he obſerves that thoſe who reſide on this iſland on the ſide of Cape Colai (the Southern extremity) ſee the Northern polar ſtar, elevated 13° above the horizon; conſequently the polar ſtars are obſervable in the latitude of Taprobane. On the contrary, thoſe who live under the Equator can neither ſee the Arctic or Antarctic poles.

In this Bardon contradicts himſelf, making Sumatra of Taprobane; the Equator cutting Sumatra in the middle, the Northernmoſt point of which extends only to 5° North latitude, and the Southernmoſt to five degrees South. The inhabitants of Daya (the moſt Northern part of Sumatra) cannot ſee the North ſtar with a greater elevation than five degrees; and thoſe who reſide to the Southward can ſcarcely perceive it a few minutes above the horizon.

It is exactly the reverſe with regard to Ceylon; for the inhabitants of the farthermoſt point of Jaffnapatnam have the Arctic pole elevated 8½ degrees, and thoſe of Point de Galle (the Southernmoſt end) five degrees; from which it muſt appear that Ceylon, and not Sumatra, is the ancient Taprobane, which in thoſe days extended as far as two degrees South.

This alſo proves that Cape Comorin is the *promontorium Calaicum* of Pliny. Ptolemeus calls it *Cape Cory* and *Comoryn*. And we ought to take it as undoubted that in thoſe days, and for a ſeries of years after, the kingdom of Coulaſa was the moſt conſiderable and famous of all on the coaſt of Malabar, and that it extended as far as the ſand banks of Chilace. It is poſſible, that when Pliny called the Cape Comorin the *promontorium Calaicum*, he meant to expreſs thereby the famous kingdom of Coulaſa, for the ſame reaſons Ptolemy may have called it Cory; poſſibly, alſo, on account of Tutecorin, which might have been there much famed, as viſited by numerous foreigners.

We have likewiſe taken every trouble and pains to aſcertain whence the name of Taprobane can properly have drawn its origin; but throughout Ceylon there is neither harbour, bay, town, village, cape, fountain, river, or mountain, or any thing that has the ſmalleſt reſemblance to it in the Cingaleſe or Canarin Chronicles; it is not therefore to be met with in any Indian language.

The word Taprobane appears to us to have been compoſed from the Greek by Ptolemy, in order to indicate or expreſs thereby the extent or other quality of that country.

It received the name of Ceylon in the following manner.

The Chineſe, in order to arrive at Ceylon, were previouſly under the neceſſity of paſſing a number of ſhoals, or banks of ſand about the iſland, which were conſidered very dangerous. In the courſe of time this iſland and its firſt name were no longer known but by theſe ſaid ſand banks; and the Perſians and Arabs who returned there, and never paſſed the ſands without great apprehenſion, always uſed to ſay

"they

"they were going to Cinlas, or that they were returning from Cinlas," which implies the sandbanks of the Chinese. This appellation, like others, in the course of time became corrupted, and by an easy transition was converted to Ceylon.

(Tradition) *Lanka, Lancatune, or Ceylon.*

When Viga Raja, son of the king of the great kingdom of Ajola (Tanacorim, on the peninsula of Malacca), was exiled from his country with his disciples, they at length arrived at Ceylon, 500 years A. C. nearly at the place where Trincomalee now stands. Being arrived they began to explore the country, advanced towards Jaffanapatnam, and afterwards reached Manaar; they were delighted with its fertility, as well as charmed with the temperature of the climate. When they settled at Mautte, opposite to Manaar, where they found abundance of fruit and fish; the country was then without a name. It received that of Lanka, or the land of delight and fertility.

This is the first name Ceylon had, and which it yet bears.

Mr. URBAN, *Oct.* 4.

IN this age of inquiry and improvement, I rejoice when scientific speculations can be brought into useful practice; and though the improvement be humble which I have now to recommend, it is not unworthy the notice of the ingenious. As men, we are interested in whatever concerns humanity; and my proposal being to rescue a class of citizens from a state of wretched degradation, I hope some will condescend to take it into consideration.

Whilst machines and engines are daily invented to expedite business, and save manual labour, can no contrivance be imagined to sweep our chimneys? Must a number of children be *dwarfed* * and disfigured, and, what is worse, made the victims of brutal cruelty, who, if rescued from such a situation, might contribute to the strength of our navy, the culture of our fields, and thus repay, by important services, the benevolent invention which raised them to a place of honour in civil life †.

Though I would not be an advocate for cruelty, yet it is to be considered that, when a task is to be performed which nothing but compulsion can effect, the progress from constraint to severity, and from severity to barbarity, is scarcely perceptible, and almost certain. It would require considerable patience and self-possession to teach a reluctant, and perhaps a perverse boy a trade he abhors; and, when taught, few are disposed, as a matter of choice in the rigours of a winter's morning, to climb, shivering and naked, a cold and dirty chimney, whilst their only reward is hard fare, and worse lodging. Fear must supply the place of inclination; and while the master learns to be a tyrant, the boy acquires the disposition of a slave, fullen malignity, or servile despondency. But my design is not to excite useless compassion, which when it dies without fruit leaves the heart harder than when it found it; but to set on foot some invention which may attain the end, unaccompanied with circumstances so unfavourable to the well-being and improvement of *hundreds of children.*

The two public patrons of these poor wretches, Mr. Jonas Hanway and Mrs. Montague, are removed by death; but, if a few generous persons would unite, and propose a *premium* for the best-constructed machine to do the work, I doubt not it would speedily be accomplished. In some country places the operation is performed by means of a *furze-bush* being drawn up and down the chimney; and I have been told it answers very well, though the idea is evidently capable of improvement.

A Friend to Progress in Social Life.

* It is obvious, that from the nature of the soot, or some other cause, the growth of these poor infants is impeded.

† See the extracts in p. 988. EDIT.

Mr. URBAN, *Oct.* 7.

THE new improvements in the City, of which notice has been given in the London Gazette (p. 867), will make a great alteration in the property of individuals. Lord Hawkesbury's plan is, to have a new London bridge, higher up the river than the present one, with a wide grand street to face the Royal Exchange; to effect this, several of the houses in the front of Cornhill, opposite the Exchange, and the principal part of Exchange-alley, must come down, as also many houses in Lombard-street, Cannon-street, &c. Behind the Royal Exchange, the houses in Bartholomew-lane will be set back at least 50 feet. The church will remain, and the arch under the present steeple will lead to the new foot-path; the houses at the end of Bartholomew-lane in Throgmorton-street will come down, to make the opening to the grand

street,

ſtreet, which will go through Token-houſe-yard, Bell-alley, to London wall, and to face the grand ſquare, which will be built where Bedlam now ſtands. The ground is all meaſured, and the plans drawn; even the new ſtreets are already named; as ſoon, therefore, as the acts of Parliament are obtained, the tenants will have ſix months notice to quit; and this great work will be proceeded on with all poſſible expedition. H. B.

The Genealogy of PETER BARON HERBERT, *Ambaſſador from the Court of Vienna to Conſtantinople; a Branch of the noble and antient Houſe of* PEMBROKE. *(See p. 912.)*

Sir William Herbert, created Lord Herbert of Cardiff, and Earl of Pembroke, the 5th of Edward VI. = Anne, daughter of Thomas Lord Parr, of Kendal, eſq. ſiſter and co-heir of William Parr, Marquis of Northampton.

Sir Edward Herbert, knt. ſeated at Poolcaſtle, in the county of Montgomery, = Mary, dau. of Thomas Stanly, of Shandon, county of Hertford, eſq.

Edmond Herbert, of Cahirmochill, co. Limerick, eſq. ſettled in Ireland in the reign of James I.—4th ſon. = Ellen, daughter of Richard Bourk, of Liſmolane, county of Limerick, eſq. of the houſe of Caſtleconnel.

Morrice Herbert, of Rathkeale, co. Limerick, eſq.* = Margaret, dau. of Edmond Bourk, of Ballingard, co. Limerick, eſq. She died Feb. 10, 1638, and was interred in the pariſh-church of Rathkeale.

Morrice Herbert, eſq. ſecond ſon = Mary, daughter of Mac Surpry, co. Cork, eſq.

Capt. James Herbert = Catharine, dau. of Fitz Gerald, of the houſe of Deſmond.

Henry Herbert, eſq. 2d ſon = Hellen, daughter of —— Roche, of the houſe of Fermoy.

John Herbert, eſq. = Frances de Schoederbech.

Peter Philip, Baron Herbert, ambaſſador from the Court of Vienna to Conſtantinople, eldeſt ſon,	= Anne, Baroneſs of Collenbach.	John Herbert, major in his Imperial Majeſty's ſervice, 2d ſon.

Frances Conſtantina Philippa, m. Erneſt, Count of Attems.	Conſtance Catherine Sophia, m. John Spencer Smith, eſq. of Dover, co. Kent.	Henry Conſtantine, preſent Baron Herbert of Rathkeale, an officer in the Auſtrian army, the eldeſt ſon.	Clementina Conſtantia, unmarried.	Edward John, unmar.	Amelia Jane, died young.	Amelia Conſtane, d. young.

"To all and ſingular to whom theſe preſents ſhall come. William Hawkins, eſq. Ulſter King of Arms, &c. Principal Herald of all Ireland, ſendeth greeting. Know ye, therefore, that I, the ſaid King of Arms, by the power and authority to me granted by his preſent Majeſty, King George the Third, under the great ſeal of this kingdom of Ireland, do hereby certify, that Peter Baron Herbert, Ambaſſador from the Court of Vienna to Conſtantinople, is lawfully deſcended in a direct line from Sir William Herbert, Earl of Pembroke, as appears by the above Genealogy. In witneſs whereof, I have hereunto put my hand, and affixed the ſeal of my office, at Dublin, the 22d of June, 1781.

(Signed) WILLIAM HAWKINS, Ulſter King of Arms of all Ireland.

(Signed) CARLISLE.

By the Lord Lieutenant General and General Governor of his Majeſty's kingdom of Ireland."

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* Garret Herbert, eldeſt ſon of Morrice Herbert, of Rathkeale, co. Limerick, eſq. left a daughter, Catharine, who married Edmond Southwell, of Caſtlematreſs, co. Limerick, eſq. by whom ſhe had five ſons, four of whom died without iſſue. Thomas, the youngeſt, created a baronet the 4th of Auguſt, 1662, 15th of Charles II. lies buried at Rathkeale, and was ſucceeded by Sir Thomas, his grandſon, created Baron Southwell, of Caſtlematreſs, co. Limerick, Sept. 4, 1717, the 4th of George I.

Mr.

Mr. URBAN, *Nov.* 6.

THE person who, under a fictitious name, has deceived the lovely Nymph of Buttermere, whom Captain Budworth in his "Fortnight's Ramble" has so pleasingly described (vol. LXII. p. 1115; vol. LXVI. p. 1134; vol. LXX. p. 22), turns out to be a notorious impostor, by name *John Hatfield*.

In an advertisement offering a reward of 50*l.* for his apprehension, it is stated that he has something of the Irish brogue in his speech, fluent and elegant in his language, great command of words, frequently puts his hand to his heart, very fond of compliments, and generally addressing himself to persons most distinguished by rank or situation, attentive in the extreme to females, and likely to insinuate himself where there are young ladies. He was in America during the war, is fond of talking of his wounds and exploits there, and on military subjects, as well as of Hatfield hall, and his estates in Derbyshire and Chester, of the antiquity of his family, which he pretends to trace to the Plantagenets; all which are shameful falsehoods thrown out to deceive. He makes a boast of having often been engaged in duels; he has been a great traveller also (by his own account), and talks of Egypt, Turkey, Italy, and in short has a general knowledge of subjects, which, together with his engaging manners, is well calculated to impose on the credulous. He was seven years confined in Scarborough goal, from whence he married, and removed into Devonshire, where he has basely deserted an amiable wife and young family. He had art enough to connect himself with some very respectable merchants in Devonshire as a partner in business; but, having swindled them out of large sums of money, he was made a separate bankrupt in June last, and has never surrendered to his commission, by which means he is guilty of felony. He cloaks his deceptions under the mask of religion, appears fond of religious conversation, and makes a point of attending divine service and popular preachers. To consummate his villanies, he has lately, under the very respectable name of the Hon. Colonel Hope, betrayed this innocent but unfortunate young woman. He was on the 25th October at Ravenglass, in Cumberland, wrapped in a sailor's great coat and disguised, and is supposed to be now secreted in Liverpool, or some adjacent port, with a view to leave the country.

INDIGNANT.

Mr. URBAN, *Nov.* 8.

A PLAN has been lately proposed, by a Religious Society, for promoting the success of the Gospel in France by the circulation of various Protestant works, explaining and impressing the leading principles and beneficial effects of Christianity; and especially by a religious periodical publication, the profits to be applied to the relief of the widows of Protestant ministers in that country; or to the education of young men for the ministry; as may appear best. On these grounds the adoption of the following resolutions have been recommended.

1. That the measures already taken for the translation of the Essay *, and its circulation by sale, as well as the printing and sale of the New Testament, be confirmed.

N B. Two thousand of each are ordered; the cost of which will be about 115*l.*

2. That the Committee be authorized to direct the following books to be printed and circulated by sale, for account of the Missionary Society, viz.

	£.
5000 Bibles and Testaments, which will cost about	625
5000 Watts's 1st Catechism, which will cost about - -	8
5000 Ditto 2d Ditto - -	20
5000 Assembly's Catechisms -	25
4000 New Testaments in the Italian language - -	100
2000 of the Essay ditto -	70
	848

3. That a committee be formed for taking into consideration the best means by which a periodical publication, similar to the Evangelical Magazine, could be formed and conducted in France.

4. That an application be made for six suitable persons to be sent over to England, to receive instructions under the patronage of our Society, with a view to the exercise of the Protestant ministry in France.

5. That an address from our Society to the Protestants in France, tending to call forth their exertions in the cause of the Redeemer, be formed by the Committee of Correspondence.

6. That the Rev. Samuel Tracy be appointed the agent of our Society in Paris, for six months to come; and that he be considered as having acted in that capacity from the commencement of his arrival in that city.

Yours, &c. SERIOUS.

* A small tract, already in circulation.

Mr. URBAN, *Wincheſter, Nov.* 8.

FOR the ſake of old acquaintance, I hope you will give me leave to inform J. P. Malcolm, that, in anſwering his letter of July 18 (p. 623) near three months ago, I anſwered by anticipation all that is material in his letter of October 7 (p. 918), together with his plate of illuſtrations, as far as regards *our* controverſy; by ſhewing the neceſſity there is of a ſcientific criticiſm on ſuch occaſions for diſtinguiſhing between Saxon and Engliſh architecture, as alſo between the original work and the bungling repairs of later ages. The eſſay in queſtion was not deemed proper to be communicated to the publick; becauſe, in addition to my vindication of the Architecture of our Anceſtors, I preſumed alſo to vindicate their moral character from that gentleman's aſperſions; and ventured to ſuggeſt ſome doubts whether our Alfreds, Edwards, and Wykehams, did altogether "think that a place in Heaven was to be purchaſed by erecting a ſuperb church, and founding a chantry for maſſes in one corner of it;" and whether they did not lay ſome little ſtreſs on the Chriſtian and moral virtues. If, Sir, you will indulge me ſo far as to permit me thus barely to ſtate my accounts with my antagoniſt (for whoſe perſon and ſtudies, by-the-bye, I feel no antipathy, but much good-will), I promiſe not to lead you into a farther controverſy concerning either the architecture or the morality of former ages, by attempting to anſwer his farther animadverſions, or thoſe of any other writer on theſe ſubjects. J. M.

Mr. URBAN, *Nov.* 5.

Good again, brother Patch. The cap becomes you mightily. How well it fits! The bells jingle to ſome tune, i'faith!

COUSIN TONY.

(In continuation from vol. LXX. p. 319.

IT has always been held proper, that, whenever a caſe is brought forward for diſcuſſion, the opinion of men moſt converſant in the ſubject of debate generally determines the queſtion. For inſtance, the welfare of our antient Architecture ſhall be the topick. Mr. Malcolm, p. 913, draws his proofs in favour of the "chaſte imitations" of Taviſtock chapel from a few mean and trifling antient churches in and about London, and from prints; which prints, though ever ſo correctly given in point of their general reſemblance to the maſs of thoſe buildings from which they are copied, can be of but little ſervice to guide the conſtruction of a new building, that may have been ordered to bear a ſimilarity to any one of them. Many of the prints named by Mr. M. as authorities are on ſo ſmall a ſcale, and their forms ſo incorrect, that they appear more the productions of memory than faithful delineations from the originals. In no one part of the "Monaſticon," or the "Beauties of Wiltſhire," that I know of, are to be found thoſe details and minute characters, ſufficiently "*made out*" from our antient ſtructures, ſo that maſons, bricklayers, carpenters, or plaſterers, can work from them in "chaſte imitation." I am by habit a zealous Antiquary, and by profeſſion a conſtant follower, in the ſcience of our antient Architecture, by actual ſtudy from the real remains ſo illuſtrative of all its properties. From theſe preſumptions I declare that it is impoſſible to give a true repreſentation of any part of ſuch works, in a building about to be ſet up, without an exact plan, elevation, the mouldings, and ornaments, &c. thereunto belonging, made on the ſpot from the model fixed on to be religiouſly adhered to. Such drawings muſt alſo be well explained to the artificers, and their progreſs daily watched, to ſee that they attend to the *working* drawings ſet before them.

The "windows."—Mr. Malcolm's engraved ſamples of the plain interſecting mullions are erroneous, as they are either irrelevant to the cauſe in diſpute, modern whimſies, or their double A and treble B tracery turns within the ſweeps cut away to ſave the expence of reparation, as at C *(Pl. II. fig.* 7 8.), to give more light through the windows, or that theſe interſecting ſweeps may appear (which is the fact) more conſonant to the ideas of modern architectural men.

Conſidering the many *alterations* and *beautifyings* that St. Dunſtan's church, Fleet-ſtreet, has undergone in our time, it is a gueſs pretty near the truth, that the windows there have undergone the above "cuttings." As for the ſmall window in the Weſt front of Exeter cathedral, it is moſt apparent that it does not bear the original finiſhings: the late Architect of that church, with whom I was well acquainted, did more than once ſatisfy me in this reſpect.

The "buttreſſes."—Mr. M. does not ſeem well to underſtand the difference between a buttreſs, a pilaſter, or

or a break in the wall of a building. Buttreſſes are the exterior ſupports to the piers between the windows, and diminiſhing in their profiles on one, two, or more ſtories. Pilaſters are literally the ſquare-worked counterparts of columns, either of the Roman or Grecian orders, equal to them in height, width, and outline, and are only applicable on edifices deſigned after theſe ſtyles, although, in ſome inſtances, in deſcribing particular parts of our antient works, we are ſtill obligated to uſe the term. Breaks in the wall are rather ſimple in their lines, extremely broad, and ſeldom projecting more than a twentieth part of their diameter, introduced on antient works more for diverſifying the face of the building than for ſupport as in the property of the buttreſs character. I have made drawings of Durham cathedral, and am at this time doing the like office for Glouceſter cathedral, on the largeſt ſcales poſſible (both theſe collections done under the influence of the Society of Antiquaries); and I profeſs Mr. M's quoted buttreſſes, pilaſters, and breaks in the wall, from the ſmall views of theſe buildings in the Monaſticon, are totally unlike any thing on thoſe two auguſt fabricks themſelves, as are alſo his other engraved buttreſs documents to any of thoſe originals to which he ſo confidently alludes. Taviſtock chapel "pilaſters" are ſtill pilaſters, as any of our practical books on the five orders of Roman and Grecian architecture will ſufficiently demonſtrate.

To Mr. M. however, I have infinite obligations, as he has afforded me an opportunity, long waited for, of exculpating myſelf from having permitted the name of "Gothic" to ſtain the pages of my work, "Specimens of antient Sculpture and Painting." It is as far back as June, 1782, that thoſe two papers, pp. 13 and 88, written by the late Sir John Fenn, of Norfolk (the whole of the Eſſays, compoſing the literary part of the ſaid Specimens, being alſo written by various gentlemen, whoſe names are prefixed thereto) were introduced, a period when I had but barely looked into the mines of antiquarian lore; I had not either plunged into its enchantments, or revelled in its delights; when I had but entered, as it were, on the boundaries of that ſcience, the ſyſtem of which is ſo wonderfully diſplayed around our antient piles; and it was not till the "Specimens" were completed, when too late to expunge the offenſive word, that my experience and innate conviction told me, that by this name "Gothic" our antient Architecture had been "inſulted" and "defiled." Let Mr. M. tell me in what part of my preſent publication, "The antient Architecture of England," I apply this "nickname" as appropriate to diſtinguiſh any one of thoſe antient ſtructures which ſo ennoble this our native land.

The "cluſtered columns."—The oſtenſible properties of theſe characters do not apply in any wiſe to Mr. M.'s remarks, either as evidence from "Glouceſter" or "Ely." I preſume, he has not viſited, ſurveyed, or otherwiſe noticed, the Cathedrals of thoſe two cities.

Mr. Urban, to end at once this "controverſy," I once more maintain the conſiſtency of all my obſervations on Taviſtock chapel (the greater part of which have been overlooked by Mr. M.), made on the beſt of motives, the defence and honour of our antient Architecture, and for the inſtruction of young ſtudents in that line of profeſſional employ. My animadverſions were likewiſe free from all *perſonal* animoſity, as I am wholly unacquainted either with the builder of the chapel, or his "vindicator."

To the final judgment of a diſcerning and impartial publick, then, this controverſy, as it is called, is ſubmitted; and if they ſhould take the trouble to examine both our opinions with the erection itſelf as pointed at under the name of "Taviſtock chapel," they will be ſoon ſenſible who is the "inſulter," and who the "inſulted." J. C.

Surveyor (by inclination) of the various Styles of the antient Architecture of England, not from "Priats," but from the real *Remains of antient Buildings among us.*

Mr. Urban, *Nov.* 12.

ON three panes of glaſs in my poſſeſſion is the following inſcription; which probably has been taken from ſome old chapel. Can you tell me whence?

DEO	ET HVIC SA	CELLO
GVILVS WHE	LER MILES ET	BARRONETTVS
HANC	FENESTRAM	CONSECRAVIT

1649

Mr. URBAN, *Lincoln, Sept.* 20.

PERMIT me to obtrude once more upon your notice the famous *mantle-tree* in the parſonage-houſe at *Helmdon*, of which you have given ſo excellent a fac-ſimile, vol. LXX. p. 1232. Mr. Denne, in his examination of the well-known date rudely ſculptured upon it, had propoſed to read it, M° DOM' AN° 383*; and ſays, "there ſeems to have been a ſtudied conceit and quaintneſs in arranging the inſcription, brief as it is. I cannot refer to any other inſcription in which the word DOM' is ſet before ANNO†." On this a writer in the Anti-Jacobin Review for Auguſt, 1802, p. 360, remarks, "nor can any one elſe, we believe. Such an arrangement, indeed, is impoſſible to be true in itſelf, and can only be attributed to ſome blunder in the reading. The firſt word we may be ſure is ANNO; and the letters of Wallis's and Ward's copies may be formed into AN°, the O, A, being complicated in a ligature with N, and the ſecond ſtroke in A conſtituting equally the firſt in N. The ſecond pannel ſupplies us with the letters that ſhould naturally follow DO', and that are recognized by all. The third pannel, therefore, is the firſt to furniſh a date; and, from what we have ſeen already of W. R. the inſtituted rector of 1523, we are conſtrained to read the whole as M° 555. The letter with the ● over it muſt plainly be M°, for *milleſimo*, and the three figures following, all ſo ſimilar in general form, hooking in at the head towards the letter, ending in a curve from it at the tail, yet all three unequal in length, are aſcertained to be all of them *fives*, by *five* the aſcertained leader."—"*When* W. R. vacated the benefice," ſays Mr. Denne, "or whether by reſignation, ceſſion, or death, is not known." Archæol. vol. XIII. p. 147. Yet it *is* known. "The next ſucceſſor, in Brydges's liſt of incumbents, notes Mr. Gough expreſſly, *ibid.* "is placed under 1560, as 1570, the year of commencement to the Pariſh Regiſter, is ten years after." From which the ſame writer infers, that "William Renalde was inſtituted in 1523, but was ſucceeded in 1560; that he erected the houſe probably in the intermediate period; and that, in 1555, he furniſhed his parlour in it with a wooden chimney-piece, on which he had the initials of his name, with the date of the year, and the arms of the kingdom, carved."

I entirely agree with this Reviewer in his reading of ANNO DO' M°, but not ſo with reſpect to the Arabic numerals 555. Whoever looks at the fac-ſimile given in the 12th plate of Archæologia, vol. XIII. as well as that in your Magazine, before referred to, will obſerve a manifeſt difference between the firſt and two ſucceeding figures, which laſt are nearly alike: ſo that I would read them M° 533. If (as this writer remarks, and as I think) the firſt is an aſcertained figure, I have little doubt but that the other two are *threes*, from comparing them with a very early ſpecimen of Arabic notation, which I have now before me. This is part of an old MS *Calendar* on parchment; in which ſort of computation, as well as in chronicles, mathematical, aſtronomical, and geometrical works, theſe figures were firſt uſed. Beſides, it is much more probable that the incumbent would re-build, or make theſe alterations in his houſe, ten years after his inſtitution, than after retaining the living *two-and-thirty years*, and but ſo ſhort a time before it was vacated.

Yours, &c. J. C.

* Or rather *milleſimo, quinquageſimo, Domini, anno, triceſimo, tertio*, making a part of the character in the firſt pannel ſtand for the 500. In this Mr. D. was evidently miſtaken; for what was then to become of the firſt Arabic figure in the *third* pannel?

† Archæologia, vol. XIII. p. 117.

Mr. URBAN, *Boglbrook, Oct.* 25.

IN anſwer to your *frugal* correſpondent Horticulus, who (from not paying the poſtage of his letter), I apprehend will reliſh a *cheap* method of deſtroying the Gor-fly, or ſpinach bug, I trouble you with an account of that deſtructive inſect. Like the turnip fly, the diminutiveneſs of its ſize ſeems to ſecure it from general obſervation; and though the gardener often moſt ſeverely feels the effects of its cankerous tooth, he is ſometimes ignorant even of the exiſtence of this his little ſecret enemy. As I have no doubt but a *well-waged war* might be moſt advantageouſly carried on againſt this marauder, I ſhall firſt obſerve that the favourite depoſit for the egg ſeems to be among the removed aſhes from houſes, forges, blackſmiths' ſhops, and the like; from ſuch heaps, I have obſerved the young gor to riſe in millions about the beginning of July, and from that time till September it will uſually be found on the under

der ſide the leaf of moſt *young* garden vegetables. But to the riſing ſpinach it is indeed a deadly foe, utterly deſtroying in a few nights the largeſt and moſt promiſing beds of this moſt wholſome, hardy, and uſeful plant. The common preventative, of ſtrewing a little lime over the bed at the time of ſewing, is in my opinion of no uſe whatever. About ſix weeks ago, returning home late in the evening from a neighbour's houſe, I obſerved as I paſſed my ſpinach bed (and no where elſe in the garden) that my lantern was ſurrounded by gors, ſeveral of which I perceived in a ſtate of reſt on the glaſs, when in the houſe I was about to extinguiſh the candle. Knowing the damage and diſappointment I had often ſuſtained by this inſect, a thought ſtruck me, that, as they were ſo eaſily diſturbed or attracted by light, I might turn the accidental diſcovery to ſome general advantage; I therefore oiled the entire glaſs of my lantern all round, put in a freſh halfpenny candle, and carried it to the *other* end of the ſpinach bed, where I left it raiſed on a pot which happened to be near the bed. On the morrow I inſpected my *gor-trap*, and was gratified by finding the whole ſurface of the oiled glaſs completely covered with *handcuffed* and *fettered* ſpinach-bugs; with a larger lantern, I repeated the experiment three times on the ſame pot, and (excepting the laſt) with great ſucceſs. And the event is, that, for three or four yards round this pot, the ſpinach is very luxuriant compared with that near the walk where I firſt obſerved their attachment to light, and where the ſpinach will not (from its preſent appearance) ſurvive the winter. Any with expreſſed on your part for farther information (ſuch as I can give) on this ſubject, ſhall be readily attended to. WM. PALMER.

Mr. URBAN, *Baldock, Oct.* 20.

ALTHARICUS, p. 702, ſeems not to acquieſce in what I have ſaid, p. 631, on the true cauſe of the honey-dew; but recommends Mr. Curtis's treatiſe on that ſubject, where he thinks I ſhall be fully ſatisfied that that ſubſtance is really the excrement of an inſect. Not having ſeen that work, I can ſay little or nothing about it; but am certain, had the author taken much pains to inveſtigate the ſubject, he would have been of a different opinion. For, till within theſe four years, it was my lot to be ſituated near coppices, in which oaks and other trees abounding with ſaccharine juices grew, where I had frequent opportunities of attending to this ſubject; and, from my own obſervations, I am confident that there are two kinds of honey-dew, or at leaſt they are produced by two very different ways; *viz.* one is an exudation from the leaves by the heat of the weather, and the other is the excrement of the aphides. Now this latter, or that alluded to by Altharicus, is often found in gardens upon the leaves of different trees and ſhrubs, eſpecially on thoſe of the currant-trees, and is always found upon the lower leaves, or thoſe under which the aphides repoſe themſelves. The upper leaves of the trees or ſhrubs have none of this honey-dew upon them, except they are overhung by other trees having aphides upon them. The firſt kind is moſtly found upon the leaves of the oak, and in ſome ſeaſons may be ſeen in great quantities, though in others little or none of it is to be found; but, when it abounds, ſhould the weather continue fine and dry, the bees will be uncommonly active in collecting and carrying this nectarine juice into their hives; on the contrary, if heavy dews or rain with cold winds ſucceed, then the quantity of honey collected will be but ſmall. As the induſtry of the bee is proverbial, hence in thoſe bad ſeaſons ſhe will not be idle; but, when honey cannot be obtained, ſhe will fill her ſtore-houſe with the farina of the flowers. It was exactly the caſe this ſummer; for, during greater part of June and July (their principal time of gathering), it proved cold and windy with frequent ſhowers; and, at ſuch intervals as they were permitted to rove the fields, there was very little honey to be found, except what was ſcantily afforded them by the aphides; the conſequence of that was, they filled their combs with farina, or bee-bread.

Again: reſpecting the mildew, he ſays the honey-dew is not always followed by mildew, for the former is very apt to appear on *cherry* leaves, on which the latter is never ſeen. Now in this he is miſtaken; for this year I was eye-witneſs to the contrary. On examining a cherry-tree very lately, whereon there had been honey-dews, I found

found many of its leaves covered with mildew. But I will allow that the mildew appears as little on this tree as moſt others; which is owing, I ſhould ſuppoſe, to the ſtrong cuticle of the leaf, and its ſmoothneſs, which in ſome meaſure prevents the honey-dews being retained; for the leaſt moiſture of the atmoſphere will waſh it off, and thereby prevent its corroding the leaf: on the contrary, when there are honey-dews upon thoſe leaves and plants whoſe ſurfaces are more rough, and the weather favourable to prevent its diſſipation, the leaves hardly ever fail to become mildewed.

Another ſtrong proof of the honey-dew exuding from the leaves by perſpiration, is its ſudden appearance; for you may very often examine the leaves of the oak, &c. in the evening, and find no veſtige of honey-dew; whereas, perhaps, next morning the leaves will be covered with this ſubſtance. T. S.

Mr. URBAN, *Nov.* 20.

IN vol. LXX. pp. 981, 1034, you have very properly entered a *caveat* againſt Perkins's *Metallic Tractors*. Till very lately, Sir, I looked upon them to be one of thoſe *harmleſs jokes* that might put money in the Inventor's pocket, without injuring the health of thoſe who tried them. But the weight of evidence has removed my incredulity, and precludes any farther doubt of their real efficacy. Though not a univerſal Panacea; they have, in the ſevereſt Rheumatiſms, rarely failed of effecting a cure; and have been eminently ſerviceable in Burns, Scalds, Tooth-ach, Sprains, Contuſions, and in different Affections of the Eyes. This cannot be wholly the effect of imagination. Let me add, that a public inſtitution is forming (under the auſpices of Mr. Grimſton) for applying theſe Metallic Tractors to the Diſorders of the Poor.

Yours, &c. A CONVERT.

Mr. URBAN, *Nov.* 22.

HAVING obſerved in your Magazine of late much learned and ingenious controverſy reſpecting the antient buildings, and temples of the Antients, I beg leave, through the ſame conveyance of your moſt uſeful Repoſitory, to offer an elucidation of an obſcure paſſage in Vitruvius,

Vitruvius, b. IV. ch. 7, after giving the temples of Caſtor in the Circus Flaminius, and of Vejovis between the two groves, as examples of the deviations from the uſual manner of conſtructing temples, goes on and ſays, "Item argutius nemori Dianæ, columnis adjectis, dextra ac ſiniſtra, ad humeros pronai. Hoc autem genere primo, facta ædes, ubi eſt Caſtoris in Circo, Athenis in arce Minervæ, et in Attica Sunio, Palladis *." From which it is evident, that he gives the Diana as a different kind of diſpoſition from that of Caſtor, and the Minerva as an example of the latter; but the diſpoſition of the Pallas is of a kind very different from that of the Minerva, as will appear from the following expoſition of their conſtruction. In the Minerva, two additional columns occupy the uſual ſite of the antæ in front of the pronaos, and each column having an open ſpace between the back of it, and the anta gives an entrance into the pronaos on each ſide, whoſe columns, with their entablatures, being of a different proportion, both in diameter and height from thoſe of the peripteros, have no connection with them †; whereas in the temple of Pallas, the front of the pronaos, with its antæ (like that of the temple of Theſeus at Athens), ranges in a line with the columns in the flanks of the peripteros, and the entablature in front of the pronaos is extended on the right and left beyond the antæ to thoſe columns; by which means, being connected with the antæ, they may be ſaid with propriety to be added on the right and left to the ſhoulders of the pronaos, forming the diſpoſition of the portico more regularly *(argutius)* than that of the Minerva ‡. Having ſhewn the different diſpoſition of the pronaos in theſe two temples, it is manifeſt that the Pallas cannot be united with the Minerva as an example of the Caſtor: but, on the contrary, it ſeems to coincide perfectly with the diſpoſition of the Diana, which being granted, the obſcurity of the paſſage in queſtion may be elucidated, and the ſenſe of it reſtored as follows: "Item argutius nemori Dianæ columnis adjectis, dextra ac ſiniſtra, ad humeros pronai. Hoc autem genere primo,

* From an edition printed at Florence by the heirs of Philip Junta, 1522. In that of De Laet the conjunction *et*, before in Attica, is omitted.

† See Antiquities of Athens, vol. II. ch. I. pl. 2, 4, 5.

‡ See Ionian Antiquities, Part II. pl. 10, 12.

facta

facta ædes, ubi est Castoris in Circo, Athenis in arce Minervæ. *Hoc autem genere ultimo, facta ædes, ubi est Nemoris Dianæ*, in Attica Sunio, Palladis."

If to the passage, after *in Circo*, be added, *Flaminio, et inter duos lucos Vejovis, Athenis*, it may perhaps make the amendment more complete.

The commentators on Vitruvius not having been acquainted with the different construction of these two temples, (it is believed) none of them have observed this passage in the same point of view. And Mr. Stuart, in his explanation of it in the Antiquities of Athens, has failed, seemingly, by adhering to, *Hoc autem genere*, prima *facta est ædes*, as quoted in his notes *, in place of, *Hoc autem genere primo, facta ædes*, as in the editions cited above in the preceding page in note *, having mistaken by this means the temples of Minerva and of Pallas for examples of the Diana, instead of the former being that of Castor, and the latter of the Diana. INVESTIGATOR.

* See Antiquities of Athens, vol. II. ch. I. p. 6, 9, 10.

Mr. URBAN, *Oct.* 7.

AT p. 247 of the first volume of Whitaker's "Course of Hannibal over the Alps," I find a long note respecting the *potatoe*; wherein he has endeavoured to prove that this valuable root was not introduced to us from America, and that it was known among us long before the time of our first intercourse with America. Mr. Whitaker appears to have fallen into this error from a want of accurate botanical knowledge. His quotations from Harrison, in Holinshed's Chronicle, and from Gerarde's Herbal, respect the *Convolvulus Batatas* Lin. or Spanish potatoes, which came into Spain from the West Indies, or Spanish Main, and were the common potatoes of all our old English writers, and not the potatoe which is now in such general cultivation with us, and was but very little known at that time.

Although we have not historical evidence to fix the precise date of their introduction, there is every probable reason for supposing that they were transmitted to Ireland from Virginia about the year 1585, and most probably by some of Sir Walter Raleigh's adventurers.

Had Mr. Whitaker taken the trouble to consult Gerarde's Herbal *himself*, he would have found, at p. 781, ed. 1597, of that work, that he speaks of the *potatoes of* Virginia: he says, "It groweth naturally in America, where it was first discovered, as reporteth C. Clusius; since which time I have received rootes hereof from *Virginia*, otherwise called Norembega, which growe and prosper as in their owne native countrie."

Caspar Bauhin, in his *Prod. Theat. Botan*, 4to, 1671, p. 90, speaking of the *solanum tuberosum esculentum*, or *potatoe*, says, "Hæc ex *insulâ* Virgineâ primum in Angliam, inde in Galliam, aliasque regiones delata est. Hujus radices in Virgineâ *Openanck* dici, ejus historiæ autor monet."—"Planta hujus cum anno 1590, iconem suis coloribus delineatam, D. Schottzio, pappas Hispanorum nomine accepissem, et à nemine descriptam invenirem, in Phytopinace sub Solano tuberoso esculento, figura addita descripsimus, ejusque iconem D. Clusio transmissimus," &c. M. H.

Mr. URBAN, *Nov.* 6.

IN Dr. Warton's edition of Pope's Works is the following note, which ought not to remain uncontradicted:

"There are four or five letters of the Bishop [Atterbury] to *Prior*, in Nichols's Collection, full of affection and regard. One, in a vein of irony, containing a pleasing compliment on his *Solomon* and *Alma*. Another (vol II. p. 58) abounding in hackneyed quotations from Virgil: which I mention on account of a wonderful unscholar-like comparison of a line of Virgil and Homer; the former of which he prefers, *dum spiritus hos regit artus*, to the φιλα γουνατα of Homer, *friendly* knees, he says, whereas φιλα signifies no more than *sua genua*, or than *hos* joined to artus."

It unfortunately happens for Dr. Warton (who, by-the-bye, never loses an opportunity of shewing his ill-will to Bishop Atterbury), *that the Bishop did not say "friendly knees"*; but the Editor of his letter for him. A. B.

Mr. URBAN, *Nov.* 8.

HADLEY is situated in the county of Middlesex, about twelve miles from London, and one from Chipping Barnet, in the county of Hertford. Its name appears to have been *Monkton Hadley*, from a hermitage which was formerly there. On the adjoining common

common of Barnet was fought, in the year 1471, the famous battle between Edward IV. and the Earl of Warwick, in which the Earl was killed, and the Lancaſtrians under his command totally defeated: to perpetuate the memory of this great event, an obelisk of ſtone was erected in the year 1740, at the ſpot where the St. Alban's and Hatfield roads meet; which yet remains.

Hadley church is an antient and venerable ſtructure of flint, conſiſting of a nave, chancel, North and South aiſles, and two tranſepts. On the South ſide is an antient wooden porch; and at the Weſt end of the nave is a ſquare tower, embattled, in which are five bells and a clock, and at one corner of which is a circular turret, raiſed ſeveral feet above the battlements of the tower, containing a winding ſtone ſtair-caſe; and having at the top an iron pitch pot, in which, in times of danger, pitch, or ſome other combuſtible matter, was placed, and, being ſet fire to, ſerved as a beacon; for which the elevated ſituation of this Church is admirably calculated. The nave contains an antient octagonal ſtone font, and on the capital of one of the pillars is the buſt of an angel ſupporting a book, of admirable workmanſhip. The chancel is ſmall, and is lighted by three windows, the tops of which are pointed; it contains a braſs, having the effigies of a man and woman, with an inſcription to the memory of W. Gale, who died in 1614; another which is partly concealed by a pew; and a mural monument to the memory of Dame Alice Stamford. Theſe appeared to me the moſt remarkable memorials; and, although many other monumental ſtones are ſcattered in and about the Church, I ſhall not trouble you with an account of them, mentioning only two flat ſtones adjoining each other in the church-yard; one to the memory of Mary Horton, who died Nov. 28, 1795, aged 90; and the other records the death of Jane Muſgrave, who died Sept. 11, 1798, aged 100 years. Over the Weſtern door is a white ſtone, on which is carved a roſe and wing, with Anno D'ni 1494 between them, the date of the year (I ſuppoſe) in which the church was erected. In the "Ambulator" this date is ſaid to be 1498, although it certainly appears to be as I have written it, as the ſecond and fourth figures are extremely ſimilar at preſent; but, as the ſtone is of a ſoft and crumbling nature, it is by no means impoſſible that the lower part of the laſt figure may have been eraſed.

In a late repair at Hornſey church, all the hatchments (which were there in great numbers) were removed, and have not been replaced: this circumſtance appears to me rather extraordinary, for I believe it is cuſtomary to pay a fee for the liberty of hanging a hatchment in a church; if this be the caſe, on what authority are they removed? Surely ſuch a mode of procedure is neither conſiſtent with law nor equity. But this abuſe is by no means uncommon; for, in the neighbouring church of Tottenham, all the hatchments have been taken away likewiſe *; in that church too another very ſingular alteration has taken place, which is, the removal of a very antient but very perfect braſs (which had for many generations occupied a place in the pavement of the North aiſle), to a dark and neglected corner of that aiſle, for the purpoſe of making room for a modern ſepulchral ſlab. Surely theſe things ought not to be, as it is the height of diſreſpect to the memory of our deceaſed anceſtors, to remove thoſe memorials which the piety of relatives has erected to perpetuate their remembrance. However, I hope that ſome perſon who has the power of redreſſing the evil I am writing of, will cauſe this venerable relique of antiquity to be placed in ſome more conſpicuous ſituation than it at preſent occupies; as, if that ſhould not be the caſe, I think it highly probable that the Antiquary will ſoon have to regret its total diſappearance. H. S.

Alphabetical Liſt of the principal Technical Terms introduced into the Purſuits of Architectural Innovation.

ABACUS. The uppermoſt members of the capital of a column.

Abbey. An aſſemblage of buildings conſtituting a religious ſecluſion; as, the Gate of entrance, Hall, Abbot's lodgings, Refectory, Dormitory, Infirmary, Cloiſters, Chapter-houſe, the Abbey-church, &c. &c.

Abutment. Uſually conſidered as a maſs of maſonry of no direct form, but uſed merely as a force to reſiſt that part of an edifice which has inclined from its perpendicular upright, &c.

* The ſame was done at Enfield when its church was repaired. EDIT.

Aile.

Aile. The ſide and centre diviſions of a church in that part termed the nave, applying to the choir alſo.

Alabaſter. A white marble uſed by our antient Sculptors for ſtatues on monuments, &c.

Altar. A ſtone ſlab, laid on a frame of ſtone or wood, placed at the Eaſtern end of a choir; likewiſe placed in the ſmall chapels in the various parts of a cathedral; and in antient parochial churches, &c. &c. At theſe altars Maſs uſed to be celebrated. In our religious edifices at this day the altar conſiſts of a table of wood only.

Alteration. In this Liſt, to be underſtood as relating to the change, or innovations, made in our antient churches, &c. ſuch as removing the tombs and monuments of Founders and Patrons from their original and appropriate ſituations at the Eaſt ends to the Weſt ends of ſuch holy fabricks; driving out the choirs (firſt taking down the altar-ſcreens) into the Lady-chapel; obliterating the ſeveral ſmall chapels dedicated to ſaints and other hiſtorical characters; taking the antient painted glaſs and mullions from windows, and ſubſtituting modern paintings and maſonry in their ſtead; reworking and making additions in the Roman and Grecian ſtyles to ſome of the moſt beautiful parts of theſe ſtructures; and, finally, to pull down and deſtroy their ſeveral appendages, ſuch as chapter-houſes, altar-ſcreens, monuments, &c.

Ambulatory. A place to walk in, ſuch as avenues, cloiſters, &c.

Ambye. A niche or cupboard at the ſide of an altar, to contain the utenſils belonging thereunto.

Angle. The corner, or the place where two ſides of a room or building meet or touch.

Anti-chapel. The ſmall or introductory room or place entering to a chapel, &c.; ſo of a hall, great chamber, &c.

Antient. That which relates to old times. In this Liſt, it is to be conſidered as comprehending that lapſe of time from the firſt knowledge of the Antient Britons to the concluſion of the reign of Henry VIII.

Antiquary. One who, independent of being a member of the Society of Antiquaries, devotes his ſtudies to the illuſtration of antient ſubjects; a fervent admirer of the ſcience of our anceſtors; who elucidates their works either by writing, drawing, or proving their ſuperior excellence over the arts of other countries; one who on all occaſions is ready, *maugre* the great man's frown, or the proſpect of place or penſion, to defend and protect the cauſe and remains of Antiquity among us.

Antique. Appertaining to

Antiquity. In this liſt, the hiſtory, cuſtoms, manners, and arts, of the Antient Britons, Romans, Saxons, Normans, and Lancaſtrians.

Arch. A part of a circle; as a ſemi, a ſegment, an interſection of two ſemis into a pointed arch, giving thoſe forms conſtituting the principal characters in the antient Architecture of this country.

Architect. A perſon ſkilled in the art of erecting buildings. In this Liſt, it applies to thoſe men who have raiſed up our antient caſtles, manſions, churches, cathedrals, &c.; thoſe who now aſpire to imitate them, and unequivocally ſtand forth as their defenders; and thoſe who, by a pretended reference to ſuch models, ſet up a fantaſtic creation of their own, at once diſgracing the taſte of the age they live in, and the genius of their anceſtors.

Architecture. The art and ſcience of conſtructing edifices of every denomination, from the artizan's dwelling to the princely caſtle, from the ſimple pariſh-church to the gorgeous Cathedral. Confining this "excellence of all human labours" to our own country, how is the circuit of the land adorned with ſtructures which bid the blaſt of Time go by! Centuries have told their names; and now, even now, they have admirers and protectors. They emit a blaze of veneration, which can never fade! They ſtill ſhew out new beauties and new charms; they ſtill exiſt, and we ſtill adore!

Architrave. Thoſe mouldings which make the lower diviſion of an entablature. They likewiſe bound the line of a door of entrance, an arch, &c.

Area. The open ſpace within a building; as the centre of a court, cloiſter, &c.

Arrangement. The diſpoſing, or parceling out in proper order, according to cuſtom or uſe, the different component parts of a ſtructure: as, in a Caſtle, the Gateway, Firſt and Second Courts, Offices, Great Hall, Buttery, Kitchen, Bowers, Chambers, &c.—In a Church (a Cathedral), the Nave, Side Ailes, Tranſepts, Choir, Our Lady's

Lady's Chapel, Tombs, Shrines, Altars, &c &c.

Artificer. One whoſe degree in the Arts does not raiſe him higher than thoſe whoſe ſkill is more confined to the dexterity of their hands, than their underſtandings or genius; ſuch as Working-Maſons, Carpenters, Smiths, Glaziers, &c. &c.

Artiſt. A man eminent in the Arts; a name particularly applicable at this day to ſuch as profeſs themſelves Painters, Sculptors, Draughtſmen, and Engravers.

Aſtragal. The moulding which terminates the upper part of a column.

Avenue. A long narrow paſſage from one part of a building to another, arched overhead or otherwiſe.

THE PURSUITS OF ARCHITECTURAL INNOVATION. No. LIV.

MY architectural pilgrimage ſtill knows no reſt. In vain I look on either hand to find that peaceful aſylum which enſures repoſe for weary travellers. The embattled walls, which erſt invited the ſtranger to the hoſpitable board, are now diſmantled, changed, and friendleſs. "The cloud-capp'd towers," the long-drawn aiſles inſpiring ſacred joys, receive me in their ſanctuaries with chilling approbation. The thorny paths, the foreſts drear, betray my heſitating ſteps; when, as I gaze above, around, to hail the portals leading to that bliſsful place where lies enſhrined the meed of all my labours, treaſured in an orient caſket, the myſtic roll illumined thus, "ANTIQUITY'S HONOURS ARE RESTORED!" I hear the monſters of the deſarts roar, I ſee from out their caves and dens iſſue *Fantaſticaſia's* ſons, wild in their array, and deſtructive in their courſe. Pell-mell, ſhe cries, my ſtate is threatened, my "ORDER" is queſtioned, and my deluſions are expoſed. Charge on yon mortal, fraught with "ſlights" and "jeers," the cauſe of all my diſappointments, the babbler of all my ſecret cabals. Cruſh him to atoms, and then I am ſafe. My hated rival, ſhe who bides midſt ſpires, midſt tombs and altars, where pointed forms ſurround her ſtoried ſeat, ſhe then ſhall fall! Ha! does this her votary, the "enthuſiaſtic" creature, dare your force? attack in his turn? Rage, Torture! my recreant brood are diſcomfited? See, ſee how they fly with darkneſs in their rear! Left to deſpair, I may do ſomething ſtill. Antiquity's odious light ſhall yet be blaſted. Hide, hide me, Night.—How fearful is the view! The threatening evil ſinks; the ſcene is cloſed; and I once more purſue my purpoſed way. Reſolution around my ſtaff, and Information in my ſcrip; my ſandals well ſhod with perſeverance; my veſt and girdle, like the Patrons of this Miſcellany, ſhall protect and ſtrengthen my juſt endeavours; and the marine emblem in my beaver ſhall tell my adverſe friends that, following the example of St. James of Compoſtella, I will never diſown my profeſſion, or deſert the cauſe in which I am embarked.

BASINGSTOKE.

Holy-Ghoſt chapel. It is ſituated on an eminence at the extremity of the town, overlooking the road leading to Newbury. The ſtyle of the architecture appears of the day of Edward IV. The deſign, though ſmall, is much enriched; and among the ornaments are many of the Roman and Grecian turn; which ſhews that examples of this ſort had been earlier introduced among us than is generally underſtood. However, it is not impoſſible but that many of the carvings, with ſome ſhields of arms, were added in the reign of Henry VIII. in conſequence of repairs or alterations then taking place. Another feature, new at this time in the method of conſtruction, is alſo to be met with; that is, the walls are of brick-work, and faced with ſtone. The dimenſions of the brick part one foot nine inches, or two bricks and a half; the ſtone itſelf meaſuring ſix inches. As it is the received opinion of Antiquaries that the uſe of brick-work was introduced, or revived in the above king's reign, we may fairly date this building one of the firſt trials of the kind: which, though here uſed as a ſubſervient material to the ſtone-work, yet it was very ſoon afterwards thought of ſufficient importance to compoſe the major part of many large and magnificent edifices; and to this day, under various textures and colours, remains the principal article in the building branch in moſt parts of the kingdom.

Holy-Ghoſt chapel, in its plan, gives one aiſle, with three windows at the Eaſtern end, and four windows on the South ſide. The North ſide is wholly deſtroyed. At the Weſt end of the South wall is an hexangular tower. The elevation of the exterior of the South

South ſide has, on the piers between the windows, long narrow pedeſtals, on which riſe niches. Theſe decorations take their place alſo at the angles of the tower. If we look for compleat proofs of delicate workmanſhip, either in carving or maſonry, it is to be met with here. Moſt certain it is, ſo much of that which we call worthy of notice awaits the curious on this chapel, that it ſhould never be paſſed by without a certain degree of attention beſtowed on it. Its merit has made us deſcant thus much in its behalf. To think the inhabitants of this town will be intereſted from our recommendation to pay due reſpect for its ruins, would be as idle a ſuppoſition, as to depend on the promiſes of a ſurveyor, who has told his employer, after having received orders to erect a new manſion by ſelections from ſuch and ſuch antient piles, that his copies ſhall be faithfully made, and his work ſo put ont of hand as to be the very counterpart of that model on which his patron had ſet his admiration—they, theſe profeſſional prototypes, ſo *adore* our antient pointed ſtyles of architecture!—Some few feet more to the Weſtward of this chapel is an erection, which once, no doubt, was the body of that church to which the chapel was attached, conſtituting the chancel, or choir. The maſonry is very ſimple, and of a much older date than the pleaſing deſign we have been deſcribing as above.

A ſort of retrograde impulſe now induced me to turn from my Weſtern direction, Saliſbury at the diſtant point. It may be aſked for what reaſon? In truth, my "nerves" were not ſufficiently ſtrong at this time to adventure on ſo arduous a trial "on my peace of mind." I rather thought, that, if I went ſtep by ſtep, from one rage of innovation to another, I might imbibe fire by fire, to inſtil into my mind that due effence of recital which it appears ſo celebrated a place as Sarum now demands.

Odiham.

I ſearched in vain here for the veſtiges of that palace which once made the name of Odiham rank in the minds of men as of high renown. Each bulwark, gate, and tower, are now no more. Odiham, thy name alſo fades in recollection; remote as is thy ſituation, ſo in memory is all thy paſted pomp; an empty marvel, ſignifying nothing. Barren is that ſoil which brings forth nought either good or bad. Hence it is incumbent on me to notice (as it were aſide), that at the angles of a manſion (ſome hundred years old) in the town, a remnant of a larger pile, are wooden figures as large as life, ſerving as Caryatides.—I ſhall not debaſe my theme by diſtinguiſhing them under any ſtyle of Architecture; notwithſtanding the Pans and Priapus's of the Heathen ſchool may have been the *appropriate* model when they were ſet up. Men of Odiham, where are your bluſhes? Are they buried with the remnants of your royal walls, which piece by piece within theſe late years you have torn down and trodden under foot?

Paſſing from this place, a mile the diſtance, I came to *Warmborough*. Here, by chance, I ſaw a prodigious octangular tower, or keep. The walls and windows had their heads circular; ſome chimney openings ſhewed likewiſe the ſame turns. As the entire facing-ſtones of the work were gone, and the rubble, or interior of the wall itſelf, the only portions left to judge of dates or ſtyles, we muſt wave all concluſions on the ſubject; ſuffice it, that it bore the marks of diſtant ages on its lines, and did not fail to give that effect which ſuch objects uſually produce. That watery grave to modern infatuation, canal-cutting, has drawn its ruinous courſe cloſe by the foſs of the above antient work. Two of the men engaged in the digging part of the undertaking one night made up their reſt within the caſtle. We will call it ſo for diſtinction, as I was given to underſtand on the ſpot, that King John here had held his court. (This king, who, by-the-bye and tradition together, had as many palaces in his kingdom as villages, little thought while living how much futurity would honour him thus by mention of his architectural patronage.) Theſe two ſleepers, then, awaking in a terrible fright, ſaw, as they maintained by their Bible oaths (and ale-houſe oaths), their tears witneſſing for them alſo, there, and then, the very perſon of King John himſelf; deſcribed his features and dreſs, and repeated the exact words which he then delivered to them; as follows: "Good men and true, hear, mark, and remember. Halte, and tell your maſters, miſ-

miſtreſſes, and townsfolk, as they have deſpoiled and overthrown my palaces here and at Odiham, and have almoſt forgot my very name, your two towns ſhall farther dwindle, waſte, and pine; and this new ſtream, ſmuggled from out my pleaſant Stour, ſhall ſoon become as uſeleſs and dry as are the pockets of the ſubſcribers and encouragers to ſuch a mad undertaking."—"Here," cried my guide and informant, his terror renewing from his tale thus told, ſo full of ſupernatural eloquence and information, "here is the ſpot where the two men lay; and here is the ſtone whereon the king ſtood," pointing at the ſame time to each ominous particular: then, caſting his eyes on me, he ſaw me pointing in a circuitous direction to the two towns, the caſtle, and the ſtagnant trench before our feet!

AN ARCHITECT.

(To be continued.)

MR. URBAN, *Oct.* 9.

EVERY huſband, father, and brother, in his Majeſty's dominions, owes thanks to the author of "Remarks on Female Manners," reviewed in p. 846; and you, Sir, muſt alſo claim a due ſhare of praiſe, for your endeavours to ſtir up the public indignation againſt ſuch levities as ſeem now to be *ſyſtematically* introducing amongſt us. We were informed by the Newſpapers the beginning of laſt ſpring, that a lady of exquiſite beauty and elegance, juſt arrived from France, would walk in Kenſington-gardens on the following Sunday. The next week we were told in the ſame papers, that the public curioſity was ſo excited, that the lady ſuffered the greateſt inconvenience from the throng which ſurrounded her, whoſe rudeneſs was ſo great as even to lift up her veil that they might gaze upon her face. Now, Mr. Urban, was not all this conſequence *intended* by the *previous* notice? and has not the ſame lady left behind her an infamous proof of her own deſire to draw aſide the veil? Witneſs the expoſure of her indecent portrait now exhibiting in all the print-ſhops of the metropolis: but which, I truſt, will not find its way into the houſes of any of our Engliſh families, who have the leaſt regard to chaſtity, and the preſervation of that characteriſtic modeſty which heretofore diſtinguiſhed the Britiſh female.

As to the lady in queſtion, I hope it will be ſome mortification to her vanity to be told, that the *figure* of herſelf which ſhe has left behind her has drawn forth no better praiſe than what is contained in the following miſerable epigram, written under her portrait (or, if Mr. Urban has no objection to mention name, under the portrait of Madame Recamier).

"Can *modeſt* females *en chemiſe*
Court public notice? Surely not.
Such only can expect to pleaſe
Thoſe like themſelves, *les ſans culottes.*"

Yours, &c. B. S.

MR. URBAN, *Nov.* 1.

MR. Lodge, Lancaſter Herald, author of the biographical tracts which accompany Mr. Chamberlain's publications of imitations of drawings by Holbein, in his Majeſty's collection, conceiving it to be his duty to offer to the publick a correction of his own errors in the compoſition of thoſe tracts, avails himſelf of the opportunity which the performance of that duty affords him, to propoſe alſo two ſchemes for the arrangement of the portraits and lives.

The errors are:

The baronetage of Strange became extinct by the death of Sir Henry, Oct. 4, 1760; and not of his brother Sir Thomas, September preceding.

Mr. William Poyntz, an old gentleman of the ſame name and family, is now living at Shepton Mallet, co. Somerſet, who has a ſon an officer in the navy. Melancthon's name is improperly ſpelled, and his age was 67.

Article Lady Audley, l. 6, for Cornwall, read Devon.

Article Lady Butts, for Bridewell-hoſpital read Barber Surgeons'-hall.

A former correſpondent noticed this *feuille volant*, in your vol. LXX. p. 710; it is but juſt put into my hands this day, after having ſome time ſince bound up my ſet of plates. I think it worth noticing, for circulation of the corrections of the letter-preſs; for to *me* the *arrangement* of the plates is of no uſe.

P. 968. In the old map of London by R. Aggas, *Strand bridge* croſſes the Strand between two lanes, between Mylſorth-lane and Somerſet-place; and has in the middle of the ſtreet a ſmall building, q. croſs or may-pole.

Yours, &c. D. H.

210. Lon-

210. LONDINIUM REDIVIVUM; *or, An antient History and modern Description of London. Compiled from Parochial Records, Archives of various Foundations, the Harleian MSS. and other authentic Sources. By* James Peller Malcolm. *Volume I.*

THIS industrious Antiquary has already told us more than Mr. Pennant, who returned from the other world to tell us "*Of London*," in a tasty quarto under that quaint title. Mr. M's information is all his own. He goes to the fountain-head, and relates matters as he finds them at the present moment, duly appreciating the works of our forefathers in the contraft between them and their fucceffors. The heterogeneous decorations of the city churches are properly noticed.

Mr. Malcolm's "advertifement" will fpeak for him and his affociates:

"Being an ardent admirer of the antient and modern wonders of this great metropolis, I am fanguine enough to hope its attractions may be defcribed once more without producing fatiety. That I might prefent to the world a work worthy of its patronage, I fought for a path which would lead me to unknown facts; whether it is found, and, if found, whether it has been purfued to any purpofe, my readers muft decide.

"The Rev. George-Henry Glaffe and Dr. Gaikin have kindly furnifhed me with an introduction to all the Reverend Clergy of London.

"To the Curators of the Britifh Mufeum I beg leave to return my thanks. The Officers of that invaluable Repofitory are no lefs entitled to my gratitude for their obliging affiftance.

"The Right Hon. the Earl Spencer, in the moft friendly manner, procured me the means, from his noble Colleagues, to give many particulars of the Charter-houfe.

"The Right Rev. the Lord Bifhop of Lincoln, Dean, and the Rev. Chapter of St. Paul's Cathedral, have my moft grateful thanks for their permiffion to confult the archives of the Church, conveyed in the moft agreeable manner by the Lord Bifhop of Chefter.

"The Rev. H. Meen, M. A. will ever hold a place in my eftimation for his exertions in procuring me the above indulgence. Much pleafing and ufeful information will be added to my fucceeding volumes from this fource.

"And to Richard Gough and John Nichols, Efquires, I am alfo infinitely indebted for numberlefs proofs of their antiquarian knowledge, conveyed in a manner the moft gratifying to me and honourable to themfelves.

"All thofe, together with the gentlemen noticed in different parts of my book, have bound me by the ftrong tie of gratitude to exert my beft endeavours for theirs and the public gratification.

"Ardently hoping this volume may meet with approbation, I fhall proceed with alacrity, till I have completed my plan, which is confined to what is generally termed LONDON.

"If any deficiencies fhould be found in particular parifhes, my readers may reft aflured infurmountable difficulties have prevented acceis to authentic records. Unavoidable circumftances have prevented me from arranging my fubjects in ftrict alphabetical order.

"The Plates are faithful repreſentations, drawn and engraved by

JAMES PELLER MALCOLM."

This is followed by returns of the Population Act in the parifhes here treated of; which are,

Inhabited houfes.	Number of families.	Uninhabited houfes.	Males.	Females.	Total number of inhabitants.
St. Alphage.					
142	257	7	490	518	1008
All-hallows the Great.					
77	144	none.	283	289	572
All-hallows the Leſs.					
26	42	1	129	115	244
All-hallows, Lombard Street.					
103	126	1	351	328	679
St. Andrew Undershaft.					
173	203	3	638	669	1307
St. Bartholomew the Great.					
314	602	13	1258	1387	2645
St. Bartholomew the Leſs.					
68	106	none.	232	239	471
St. Bartholomew's Hofpital.			243	238	481
St. Benedict Gracechurch.					
50	92	8	206	223	429
St. Leonard, Eaſtcheap.					
43	54	none.	168	136	304

Inhabited houſes.	Number of families.	Uninhabited houſes.	Males.	Females.	Total number of inhabitants.
		St. Botolph Biſhopſgate.			
1285	2458	48	4745	5569	10,314
		St. Bridget.			
830	1592	51	3424	3654	7078
		Charter-houſe.			
14			196	53	249

In the deſcription of which are included the public buildings therein; beſides which are deſcribed the cathedral and collegiate church of St. Paul and St. Peter; illuſtrated by the following plates: Abbot Ware's Pavement and Fragments; Edward the Confeſſor on the Side of Sebert's Tomb; Altar of St. Blaſe; Figures on the Tomb of Richard the Second; Autographs of Dean Dolben, &c.; Specimens from an Illuminated Book; St. Bartholomew's South Tranſept, and an inſide View; St. Bartholomew's the Leſs; Autographs of the Governors of the Charter-houſe. Much new matter is given reſpecting the Charter-houſe, and the remarkable particulars of each regiſter excerpted, wherever a rude and ignorant churchwarden did not interrupt—like a jealous, wild Arab, obſtructing a ſearch of curioſity for fear it ſhould interfere with intereſt.

We muſt not diſappoint the reader's curioſity by partial extracts from this intereſting work. Of a former publication by the ſame Author, his "Views to illuſtrate Mr. Lyſons," ſee LXVII. 144, 606; LXVIII. 48, 327; LXX. 1271.

A VARIETY of intereſting articles having engaged our attention of late, the beſt apology to our readers for the long arrear of Philoſophical Tranſactions ſince 1798 (ſee our vol. LXX. pp. 347, 448), will be, to preſent them with a review of the following volumes to the preſent time.

211. *Philoſophical Tranſactions of the Royal Society of London, for the Year 1799. Part I.*

This volume opens with the Croonian lecture, by Mr. Home, conſiſting of lectures and obſervations on the ſtructure of the nerves, particularly the optic. The luminous appearance of cats' eyes in a dark place ariſes from the illumination being wholly produced by the concave bright-coloured ſurface of the tapetum reflecting the rays collected by the cornea and cryſtal line, which is, during life, tranſparent. The tranſparency of the retina is eſtabliſhed; and its receiving a double ſtroke from the impinging and reflected light may perhaps account for the duration of the impreſſion in animals whoſe tapetum is of a light colour. The optic nerve of a horſe was examined; when cut longitudinally and tranſverſely, was found to conſiſt of 600 opaque parts, nearly circular, touching each other, with tranſparent interſtices, and conſiſting of ſmaller portions, leſs numerous and regular, nearer the brain, and not more than 40 could be reckoned at the beginning of the nerve. The nerves do not conſiſt of tubes conveying a fluid, but of fibres of a particular kind.

The Bakerian lecture, by Mr. Vince, gives curious inſtances of unuſual refraction.

III. "Abſtract of a Regiſter of the Barometer, Thermometer, and Rain, at Lyndon, in the County of Rutland, 1797; with ſome Remarks on the Recovery of injured Trees. By Thomas Barker, Eſq." The ſeaſon was unuſually cold, the mean height of the thermometer in July being within 67°, and in Auguſt only 63°; the barometer from 30° 7' to 29° 67; the rain 27,854 inches. The recovery of injured trees is by ſupporting one of the lateral ſhoots, that it may become a principal one.

IV. "Some Additions to a Paper read, 1790, on the Subject of a Child with a double Head. By Everard Home, Eſq." See our vol. LXI. pp. 149, 150. In preparing the ſkull it was found that the dura mater belonging to each brain was continued acroſs at the part where the two ſkulls joined, ſo that each brain was inveſted, in the uſual way, by its own proper coverings; but the dura mater which covered the cerebrum of the upper brain adhered firmly to the dura mater of the lower brain; the two brains were therefore ſeparate and diſtinct, having a complete partition between them, formed by an union of the duræ matres. When the contents of the double ſkull were taken out, and this union of the duræ matres more particularly examined, a number of large arteries and

veins

veins were seen passing through it, making a free communication between the blood-vessels of the two brains. This is a fact of considerable importance, as it explains the mode in which the upper brain received its nourishment.

V. "Observations on the Manners, Habits, and Natural History, of the Elephant. By Jn. Corse, Esq." "The usual height of the male elephant is from 8 to 10 feet, except in one instance, of about 10 feet 6 inches; the young one at its birth is 35 inches; one grew 11 inches in the first year; 8, 6, and 5, in the three succeeding years. The full growth is at 19 years; and the female produces her young before she has completed her five, generally growing, in one instance 18 inches, after the birth of her first. Elephants that have escaped from confinement have not, as vulgarly believed, sagacity to avoid being retaken, and they will breed in confinement; the period of gestation exceeds 20 months, and pregnancy appears at the end of 3. The young begin to nibble and suck the breast soon after birth, pressing it with the trunk, which, by mutual instinct, they know will make the milk flow more readily into their mouths while sucking. Elephants never lie down to give their young ones suck; and it often happens, when the dam is tall, that she is obliged, for some time, to bend her body towards her young, to enable him to reach the nipple with his mouth; consequently, if ever the trunk was used to lay hold of the nipple, it would be at this period, when he is making laborious efforts to reach it with his mouth, but which he could always easily do with his trunk if it answered the purpose. In sucking, the young elephant always grasps the nipple, which projects horizontally from the breast, with his mouth. I have often observed this; and so sensible are the attendants of it, that, with them, it is a common practice to raise a small mound of earth, about 6 or 8 inches high, for the young one to stand on, and to save the mother the trouble of bending her body every time she gives suck, which she cannot readily do when tied to her picket. Tame elephants are never suffered to remain loose, as instances occur of the mother leaving even her young and escaping into the woods. Another circumstance deserves notice. if a wild elephant happens to be separated from her young, for only two days, though giving suck, she never afterwards recognises it. This separation happened, sometimes, unavoidably, when they were enticed, separately, into the kiddah." In confutation of another vulgar error, proofs are brought of the ability, as well as inclination, of the elephant to propagate his species in a domestic state, without any signs of modesty; but, as he will not readily have connexion with a female while under the influence of fear or distrust, and is too bold and ungovernable, without reducing him low, it is not easy to make him serve as a stallion. Scarcely one in ten, taken after having attained his full growth, is much disposed to have connexion with a female; and those that are taken early in life, and domesticated many years, more readily procreate their species than elephants taken at a later period.

VII. "On the Decomposition of the Acid of Borax, or Sedative Salt. By Dr. Laurence de Crell, translated from the German." After much pains, only some inflammable matter was obtained, which seems to have been produced in the progress.

VII. "A Method of finding the Latitude of a Place by Means of Two Altitudes of the Sun and the Time elapsed between the Observation. By William Lax, Lowndes Professor at Cambridge."

VIII. "A Fourth Catalogue of the comparative Brightness of the Stars. By William Herschel."

IX. "On a submarine Forest on the East Coast of England. By Joseph Correa de Serra, LL.D." The islands discoverable at some distance from the coast of Lincolnshire, at the lowest ebbs, chiefly consist of roots, trunks, and branches of trees, intermixed with leaves of aquatic plants; the bark and roots are fresh, but the timber, which is oak, birch, and fir, soft, except at the knots; the trunks and branches considerably flattened. Leaves of the ilex aquifolium and the willow, and the roots of the arundo phragmites, are distinguishable. These islets extend about 12 miles in length, and 1 in breadth, opposite to Sutton shore; the channels between them from 4 to 12 feet deep; the strata around afford similar appearances of decayed vegetables; gravel and water are found at 140 feet below the present surface. These

Theſe vegetable trees are the effect of ſome inroad of the ſea later than the general deluge.

PART II.

X. "An Account of the Diſſection of an Hermaphrodite Dog. By Everard Home, Eſq." Mr. H. contends that a true hermaphrodite does not exiſt, and the appearances which mark an hermaphrodite are only appearances. The preſent ſubject was ſuppoſed a female before opening, and had the decided parts of male and female organs. Mr. H. accounts for both; but whether ſatisfactory, muſt be left to diſcuſſion.

XI. "An Enquiry concerning the Weight aſcribed to Heat. By Benjamin Count of Rumford." The experiments here detailed ſeem to prove that heat is devoid of gravity; but this circumſtance does not influence the queſtion, whether it is a body or conſiſts only in inteſtine motion of the parts? a doctrine which the Count ſeems willing to revive.

XII. "Account of ſome Experiments on the Fecundation of Vegetables. By Thomas-Andrew Knight, Eſq." By uſing the farina of different peas, Mr. K. ſeems to have improved ſome of the ſorts, but has not added to the phyſiology of vegetables. He is of opinion, that the hybrid plants, the production of two plants of the ſame genus, have been miſtaken for vegetable mules; and he ſuppoſes this to have been deſigned by Nature, ſince, as the farina of vegetation is much diſperſed, mules would otherwiſe be frequent, and the preſent ſpecies ſoon loſt. May we not rather ſuppoſe that the farina is loſt by the diſperſion, or falls into unſuitable receptacles?

XIII. "Obſervations on the different Species of Aſiatic Elephants, and their Mode of Dentition. By John Corſe, Eſq." The different ſpecies are well defined. The firſt tuſks never grow to any ſize, but are ſhed within the ſecond year, about two inches long. They are cut between 5 and 7 months, and they are perfect, without any hollow in the root, in a full grown fœtus. The ſocket of the permanent tuſk begins to be formed in the inner ſide of the deciduous one about the time of birth. The permanent tuſks are never ſhed, and ſometimes grow to a very large ſize in the male; the largeſt in Bengal do not exceed 72 lb. avoirdupoize, and ſome not 50; but others brought to the India-houſe, perhaps from Pegu, near 150 lb. The Afric elephant is ſaid to be ſmaller than the Aſiatic; but the ivory-dealers in London ſay the largeſt tuſks come from Africa, of a better texture, and leſs liable to turn yellow, probably owing to their having lain longer in the ſcorching ſand, or any other dry ſituation, under the intenſe heat of a vertical ſun. The increaſe of the tuſk ariſes from circular layers of ivory applied internally to the core on which they are formed, as in the growth of the horns of ſome animals. The grinders conſiſt of many ribs, or diſtinct teeth, each covered with its own enamel, and united by the oſſeous matter, which, being ſofter, wears, and leaves the grinders in a fluted form. Nature has ſupplied the elephant with a continual ſucceſſion of teeth to a very advanced period of life.

XIV. "Some Obſervations on the Structure of the Teeth of Granivorous Animals, particularly thoſe of the Elephant and Sus Æthiopicus. By Everard Home, Eſq." The teeth of the elephant are here deſcribed, as in the preceding article: the proceſſes of the tooth, which may be called ivory, were all formed upon ſo many portions of one common pulp, which had its origin in the jaw; and the intermediate ſubſtance, which may be called bone, was formed upon a ſpecies of ligament ſituated immediately under the gum, from which membraneous elongations extended into the ſpaces between the proceſſes of the teeth. The grinders are contained in a caſe of bone on each ſide of the jaw, forming one large grinding ſurface; and the ſucceſſion is ſupplied, not by new teeth, but by the protruſion of the bony maſs from behind. This ſtructure occurs in the *Sus Æthiopicus*; the other ſpecies of *ſus* have grinders like thoſe of a human being. The teeth of the horſe, cow, and ſheep, reſemble, in general, thoſe of the elephant, in having an intermix of bone with the ſubſtance of the tooth; but they differ materially from each other in the ſituation and proportions of the bony ſubſtance anſwerable to their peculiar food. The teeth of the hippopotamus are compoſed of tooth and enamel only, the enamel pervading and gradually mixing with the ſubſtance of the tooth. The teeth alſo of the rhinoceros contain alſo the enamel and

ſubſtance

ſubſtance of the tooth without bone. The plates illuſtrating this paper are numerous, and executed with ſpirit and elegance.

XV. "Experiments to determine the Quantity of Tanning Principle and Gallic Acid contained in the Bark of various Trees. By George Biggin, Eſq." Mr. B. conſiders the gallic acid as detrimental. Sumach contains the tanning principle in the largeſt proportion; next after it the Huntingdon or Leiceſter willow. Oak cut in Spring follows in ſtrength and value. Other aſtringents are not greatly inferior. Alder and beech are leaſt valuable.

XVI. "Eſſay on the Reſolution of Algebraic Equations, attempting to diſtinguiſh particularly the real Principle of every Method, and the true Cauſes of the Limitations to which it is ſubject. By Giffin Wilſon, Eſq." Mr. W's arguments tend to ſhew that, from the known relation of quantities, the reſolution of the higher equations is impoſſible.

XVII. "On different Sorts of Lime uſed in Agriculture. By Smithſon Tennant, Eſq." The kind of limeſtone which proved detrimental to vegetation was found to contain a large proportion, ſometimes more than half, of magneſia, which itſelf, when calcined, was found to have the ſame effect.

XVIII. "Experiments and Obſervations on Shell and Bone. By Charles Hatchett, Eſq." Shells of a fibrous ſtructure conſiſt of gluten and carbonate of lime, without phoſphoric acid. Shells of nacre or mother of pearl conſiſt of carbonate of lime, incruſting lamellated membranes; and the irrideſcence is the conſequence of this lamellated ſtructure, as well as the tranſparency of the lamellæ. Phoſphate of lime diſtinguiſhes the cruſtaceous from the teſtaceous animals. Cruſtaceous animals approach, in the nature of their covering and defence, the bones of land animals, which the bones of fiſh alſo reſemble. Horn ſeems in general to differ chemically from bone.

XIX. "Catalogue of Oriental MSS. preſented to the Royal Society by Sir William Jones. By Charles Wilkins, Eſq." This valuable catalogue appears to be now completed.

212. *Philoſophical Tranſactions for* 1800.

PART I.

I. The Croonian lecture, by Mr. Home, is on the ſtructure and uſes of the membrana tympani of the ear; a valuable paper, as a collection of facts relating to the ear in man and various animals. Among the latter, the elephant is *all* ear, and the tympanum is diſcovered to be *fibrous*. In art. VIII. Mr. Cooper ſtates a caſe of a gentleman who, with a defect of the tympanum on one ſide, and the membrane or muſcle incomplete on the other, had a correct muſical ear, played with accuracy and taſte, and ſung in tune; the only defect was, that he could hear at only about two-thirds of the uſual diſtance.

II. "On the Method of determining, from the real Probabilities of Life, the Values of contingent Reverſions, in which Three Lives are involved in the Survivorſhip. By William Morgan, Eſq."

III. "Abſtract of a Regiſter of the Barometer, Thermometer, and Rain, at Lyndon, 1798. By Thomas Barker, Eſq." The barometer ranged from 30.19, its height in February, to 28.21, which occurred in November; the thermometer from 84° to 5½°; the mean heat of April 51½°; the rain 21.935.

IV. "On the Power of penetrating into Space by Teleſcopes; with a comparative Determination of the Extent of that Power in natural Viſion, and in Teleſcopes of various Sizes and Conſtruction; illuſtrated by ſelect Obſervation. By William Herſchel." Mr. H's penetrating teleſcope, aſſiſted by the united luſtre of ſidereal ſyſtems, will penetrate 11¾ millions of millions of millions of miles, exceeding 300,000 times the diſtance of the neareſt fixed ſtar. A year which would afford 90 or 100 favourable hours is very productive; and to ſweep the heavens with his 20 feet reflectors would require 14¾ of ſuch productive years, and, with the 40 feet reflector, with the power of 1000, 598 of ſuch years, leaving ſo much of the Southern hemiſphere as will require 218 years more, allowing only one ſingle moment to look into ſpace.

V. "A ſecond Appendix to the improved Solution of a Problem in phyſical Aſtronomy, inſerted in the Philoſophical Tranſactions for 1798; containing ſome farther Remarks and improved Formulæ for computing the Coefficiencies A and B, by which the arithmetical work is conſiderably ſhortened and facilitated. By the Rev. John

John Hellins, B. D. Vicar of Potters Pury, co. Northampton."

VI. "Account of a Peculiarity in the Diſtribution of the Arteries ſent to the Limbs of ſlow-moving Animals; together with ſome other Facts. By Mr. Anthony Carliſle, Surgeon." Mr. C. thinks this ſingular arrangement is connected with the power the animal has of keeping itſelf, for a long time, ſuſpended, or aſſiſts the muſcles in preſerving their permanent contraction without alternate relaxation.

VII. "Outlines of Experiments and Enquiries reſpecting Sound and Light. By Thomas Young, M.D." The Doctor oppoſes the idea of the divergence of ſound, and offers ſome remarks in favour of Euler's ſyſtem of light being propagated by an etherial medium.

VIII. "Experiments and Obſervations on the Light which is ſpontaneouſly emitted, with ſome Degree of Permanency, by various Bodies. By Dr. Nathanael Hulme." This phoſphoric light, emitted by putreſcent bodies, according to the Doctor's experiments, appears to be a conſtituent part of the animal, and capable of being ſeparated from it, and added to any other body, chiefly fluid ones.

IX. "Account of a Series of Experiments undertaken with the View of decompoſing the muriatic Acid. By Mr. William Henry."

X. "On a new fulminating Mercury. By Edward Howard, Eſq."

PART II.

XI. "On double Images communicated by Atmoſpherical Refraction. By William Hyde Wollaſton, M. D." Clear, ſcientific, and ſatisfactory.

XII. "Inveſtigation of the Powers of the Priſmatic Colours to heat and illuminate Objects; with Remarks that prove the different Refrangibility of radiant Heat. To which is added, an Enquiry into the Method of viewing the Sun advantageouſly with Teleſcopes of large Apertures and high magnifying Powers. By William Herſchel."

XIII. "Experiments on the Refrangibility of the inviſible Rays of the Sun. By the ſame."

XIV. "Experiments on the ſolar and on the *terreſtrial Rays that occaſion Heat*; with a comparative View of the Laws to which Light and Heat, or rather the Rays which occaſion them, are ſubject, in order to determine whether they are the ſame or different. By the ſame."

XV. "Chemical Experiments on Zoophytes; with ſome Obſervations on the component Parts of Membranes. By Charles Hatchet, Eſq."

XVI. "On the Electricity excited by the mere Contact of Conducting Subſtances of different Kinds. By Mr. Alexander Volta." In a French letter to Sir Joſeph Banks, *untranſlated*.

XVII. "Some Obſervations on the Head of the Ornithorhynchus Paradoxus. By Everard Home, Eſq." The beak of this animal is found not to be the mouth, but a part added to the mouth, and projecting beyond it, the cavity of the mouth being ſituated as in other quadrupeds, and having two grinding teeth on each ſide, in the lower and upper jaws.

XVIII. "Account of the Trigonometrical Survey carried on, in the Years 1797, 1798, and 1799, by Order of Marquis Cornwallis, Maſter-general of the Ordnance. By Captain William Mudge, of the Royal Artillery." The continuation of a *vaſt* work, which it is impoſſible to appreciate too highly, with reſpect to the magnitude of the deſign, or the ability diſplayed in the execution.

2. 13. *Philoſophical Tranſactions for* 1801.

PART I.

The firſt article is the Croonian lecture, by Mr. Home, ſuggeſted by the caſe of a perſon of 86, and of an irritable habit, thrown from his horſe, with his whole weight on his thumb, which ſwelled, became ſubject to ſpaſms, and paralytic affections, which, in time, extended to the head, and terminated in death. In dividing the nerves of different animals alive and immediately after being killed, he found the contraction conſiderable, and, *ceteris paribus*, uniform.

The Bakerian lecture, by Dr. Young, is deſigned chiefly to ſupport his opinion, that the eye is adapted to viſion at different diſtances chiefly, if not entirely, by the muſcular fibres of the cryſtalline lens or its coat.

III. "On the neceſſary Truth of certain Concluſions obtained by Means of imaginary Quantities. By Robert Woodhouſe, M. A. Fellow of Caius College."

IV. "On the Production of artificial Cold by Means of Muriate of Lime. By Mr. Richard Walker."

V. "Account of a monſtrous Lamb. By Mr. Anthony Carliſle." It wanted

wholly

wholly the cerebrum, and the head had two external ears, and the remains of the small bones of the ear between these organs; one passage led from the external parts to the œsophagus and larynx. The cerebellum was perfect. Mr. C. regrets it did not live "to shew the phænomena of volitions directed to the limbs, and other apparatus, without that intelligence from the organs of the senses which regulates and directs the efforts of perfect animals."

VI. "An anatomical Description of a male Rhinoceros. By Mr. H. Leigh Thomas, Surgeon." The animal, intended for Vienna, died here, under three years old, of a difficulty of breathing, not so high as a two-year old heifer, but longer; horn just beginning to sprout; hoofs divided in three obtuse parts; eat as much hay, oats, potatoes, and fresh vegetables, as three working-horses. Qu. Whether the *Asiatic* are *double* horned? (See vol. XXXVIII. pp. 208, 268.) When alive, the animal shewed no attachment even to the person who fed it, but continued torpid, and apparently stupid. The anatomy, in general, corresponded to that of the horse. The cæcum was, however, much larger, and the internal parts of the stomach lined with a secreting membrane. The intestines were short, but their surface greatly increased by long processes, resembling the valvulæ conniventes. The liver was very soft; but this might have arisen from an unnatural mode of living. The urinary organs were apparently very simple in their structure, as an injection passed into the ureter, though urged with little force. From the convex side of the penis being towards the body, this animal must have been a retrocoeut. "Whilst the animal was living, the eyes always appeared dull and watery; the upper and under palpebræ were scarcely ever observed to come together; the palpebra tertia was frequently carried over the cornea, and corresponded, in shape and structure, to that of the ox. The muscles of the eyeball were exactly similar to those of other granivorous animals; the globe of the eye was not larger than that of the sheep; and the cornea was much smaller. Upon cutting through the sclerotic coat, it was found somewhat harder and thicker than what is observed in the sheep; and, upon endeavouring to separate it from the choroïd, I found an uncommon resistance at the posterior part of the eye; though, in other parts, the adhesion between the coats appeared less than what takes place in the human body. This unusual connexion naturally directed my attention more particularly towards it; when I readily discovered four processes, arising by distinct tendons from the internal and posterior portion of the sclerotica, and at equal distances from the optic nerve. These processes passed forwards between the coats, gradually becoming broader, and being insensibly lost in, and forming a part of, the choroïd, at the broadest diameter of the eye: the connexion between the coats around the outer circle of the cornea was the same as is observed in the eye of other animals. The processes had a muscular appearance — the fibres running forward in a radiated direction; they were detached from the coats with the greatest facility, except at their origins and insertions, where it required considerable force to tear them from the sclerotica; and, at their terminations, they became so intimately connected with the choroïd as to form only one substance. On neither of their surfaces was there any thing similar to the nigrum pigmentum; the pigment was confined to the inside of the choroïd coat, without any structure similar to the tapetum lucidum. The ciliary processes were affixed to the crystalline lens; they were extremely short and indistinct, not having that beautiful arrangement commonly seen in the eye of other quadrupeds. The iris was circular, and of a dark brown colour. The crystalline lens was somewhat remarkable, with respect to its form being nearly spherical; this was very strongly marked, when compared with the lenses of several other animals; the anterior surface was a little flattened." These processes are apparently muscular; but what influence such appearances may have on the theory opposed by Dr. Young in the present volume, we cannot stay to enquire.

VII. "Demonstration of a Theorem by which such Portions of the Solidity of a Sphere are assigned as admit an Algebraic Expression. By Rob. Woodhouse, M. A."

VIII. "Account of the Discovery of Silver in Herland Copper Mine. By the Rev. Malachy Hitchins." Herland mine is situated in the parish of Gwinneas, about 7 miles North-east of St. Michael's

Michael's Mount, on the South coaſt of Cornwall, 2¾ miles from the mouth of the river Hayle, on the North coaſt of the ſame county, contiguous to Prince George mine. The ſilver is contained in the croſs lode, chiefly on the Eaſtern ſide, and it raiſes the copper lode. The ſilver ore is a mixture of galena, native biſmuth, grey cobalt ore, vitreous ſilver ore, and native ſilver, in the ſame proportions as they are arranged. The reſt of the lode is quartz, intermixed with iron-manganeſe, and wolfram, with a ſmall proportion of cobalt and antimony. As the lode of ſilver dips ſo low, it is not likely to be very productive, eſpecially if there be no greater powers of raiſing water than the preſent ſteam-engines poſſeſs.

IX. "Account of an Elephant's Tuſk, in which the Iron Head of a Spear was found imbedded. By Mr. Charles Combe, of Exeter College, Oxford" [and ſon of Dr. Charles C.] Mr. C. ſuppoſes the weapon to have been thrown by manual ſtrength, conſequently it could only have penetrated through the ſkull contiguous to the root of the tuſk. It purſued the natural courſe of the cavity, pointing downward toward the apex of the tuſk.

X. "Deſcription of the Arſeniates of Copper and Iron, from the County of Cornwall. By the Count de Bournon."

XI. "Analyſis of the Arſeniates, and of the red octaëdal Copper Ore of Cornwall; with Remarks on ſome particular Modes of Analyſis. By Richard Chenevix, Eſq." Count de B. ſeems to be a very experienced cryſtallographer. The arſeniates of copper are little known, but occur in Klaproth's "Short View of the Mineralogy of Cornwall." Thoſe of iron are ſtill more rare. Mr. Chenevix's paper abounds with minute chemical erudition.

PART II.

XII. "Hiſtorical and anatomical Deſcription of a doubtful amphibious Animal of Germany, called by Laurenti *Proteus Anguinus*. By Charles Schreibers, M. D. of Vienna." This animal is found only in the Sittticher See, a lake in Carniola, and is exhibited in two plates, the entire animal and its inteſtines and head; it is 13 inches long, and 1 inch diameter.

XIII. "Obſervations tending to inveſtigate the Nature of the Sun, in order to find the Cauſes or Symptoms of its variable Emiſſions of Light and Heat; with Remarks on the Uſe that may poſſibly be drawn from Solar Obſervations. By William Herſchel." The Doctor thinks there are reaſons ſufficient to believe that the Sun is a moſt magnificent habitable world; and, after ſubſtituting to the old terms, *ſpots, nuclei, penumbræ, ſeculæ*, and *luculi*, the new ones of *openings, ſhallows, ridges, nodules, corrugations*, and *pores*, deſcribing them, and deducing from ſigns of ſcarcity or of abundance of luminous matter in the Sun, he ſubjoins a conſiderable number of remarks, tending to eſtabliſh the theory of the Sun's influence on the years, productions of the earth, &c.

"Our hiſtorical account," this author ſays, "of the diſappearance of the ſpots in the Sun, contains five very irregular and very unequal periods. The firſt takes in a ſeries of 21 years, from 1650 to 1670, both included; but is ſo imperfectly recorded, that it is hardly ſafe to draw any concluſions from it; for we have only a few obſervations of one or two ſpots that were ſeen in all that time, and thoſe were only obſerved for a ſhort continuance. However, on examining the table of the prices of the quarter of nine buſhels of the beſt or higheſt-priced wheat at Windſor, marked in Dr. A. Smith's valuable Enquiry into the Nature and Cauſes of the Wealth of Nations, we find that wheat, during the time of the 21 years abovementioned, bore a very high price, the average of the quarter being 2l. 10s. 5$\frac{1}{2}$d. This period is much too long, to ſuppoſe that we might ſafely compare it with a preceding or following one of equal duration. Beſides, no particulars having been given of the time preceding, except that ſpots in the Sun, a good while before, began to grow very ſcarce, there might even be fewer of them than from the year 1650 to 1670. Of the 21 years immediately following, we know that they certainly comprehend two ſhort periods, in which there were no ſpots on the Sun; of theſe, more will be ſaid hereafter; but, including even them, we have the average price of wheat, from 1671 to 1691, only 2l. 4s. 4$\frac{1}{2}$d. the quarter. This difference, which is a little more than as 9 to 8, is therefore ſtill a proof of a temporary ſcarcity.

"Our next period is much better aſcertained. It begins in December 1676, which year therefore we ſhould not take in, and goes to April 1684; in all which time, Flamſtead, who was then obſerving, ſaw no ſpots in the Sun. The average price of wheat, during theſe 8 years, was 2l. 7s. 7d. the quarter. We cannot juſtly compare this price with that of the preceding 8

years, as some of the former years of scarcity would come into that period; but the 8 years immediately following, that is, from 1685 to 1691, both included, give an average price of no more than 1l. 17s. 1¾d. The difference, which is as full 5 to 4, is well deserving our notice.

"A third but very short period is from the year 1686 to 1688, in which time Cassini could find no spot in the Sun. If both years be included, we have the average price of wheat, for those three years, 1l. 15s. 0⅔d. the quarter. We ought not to compare this price with that of the three preceding years, as two of them belong to the preceding period of scarcity; but the three following years give the average price for the quarter of wheat, 1l. 12s. 10⅔d. or as nearly 11 to 10.

"The fourth period on record is from the year 1695 to 1700, in which time no spot could be found in the Sun. This makes a period of 5 years; for, in 1700, the spots were seen again. The average price of wheat, in these years, was 3l. 3s. ½d. the quarter. The 5 preceding years, from 1690 to 1694, give 2l. 9s. 4¼d. and the 5 following years, from 1700 to 1704, give 1l. 17s. 11¼d. These differences are both very considerable; the last is not less than 5 to 3.

"The fifth period extends from 1710 to 17131 but here there was one spot seen in 1710, none in 1711 and 1712, and again one spot only in 1713. The account of the average price of wheat, for these 4 years, is 2l. 17s. 4d. the quarter. The preceding 4 years, from 1706 to 1709, give the price 2l. 3s. 7¼d.; and the following years, from 1714 to 1717, it was 2l. 6s 9d. when the astronomical account of the Sun for this period, which has been stated above, is considered, these two differences will be found very considerable, the first of them being nearly as 4 to 3.

"The result of this review of the foregoing five periods is, that, from the price of wheat, it seems probable that some temporary scarcity or defect of vegetation has generally taken place, when the Sun has been without those appearances which we surmise to be symptoms of a copious emission of light and heat. In order, however, to make this an argument in favour of our hypothesis, even if the reality of a defective vegetation of grain were sufficiently established by its enhanced price, it would still be necessary to shew that a deficiency of the solar beams had been the occasion of it. Now, those who are acquainted with agriculture may remark, that wheat is well known to grow in climates much colder than ours; and that a proper distribution of rain and dry weather, with many other circumstances which it will not be necessary to mention, are probably of much greater consequence than the absolute quantity of light and heat derived from the sun. To this I shall only suggest, by way of answer, that those very circumstances of proper alternations of rain, dry weather, winds, or whatever else may contribute to favour vegetation in this climate, may possibly depend on a certain quantity of sun-beams, transmitted to us at proper times; but this being a point which can only be ascertained by future observations, I forbear entering farther into a discussion of it."

XIV. "Observations on the Structure and Mode of Growth of the grinding Teeth of the Wild Boar, and Animal Incognitum" [from the banks of the Ohio]. Describes certain particularities lately discovered with respect to the grinders of the wild boar, which take place during the first seven years, and the succession of such teeth beyond that period. The temporary grinders consist of 16, 4 on each side of the upper and lower jaw; shed in the usual manner, and their places supplied by larger teeth, rising up from the substance of the jaw, immediately under the old ones. Mr. Home proceeds to describe the several points of similarity between the teeth of the elephant, the *sus Æthiopicus*, and the wild boar; and subjoins some observations respecting the form of the teeth, and order of dentition, in other animals, particularly in an unknown animal, whose teeth have been found on the banks of the river Ohio, in North America. This paper contains several curious remarks respecting the usual ages, sizes, and other particulars relative to some other animals. The four plates represent the lower jaw of the wild boar in different states of growth, and the jaw, teeth, &c. of the above-mentioned *animal incognitum*.

XV. "Account of some Experiments on the Ascent of the Sap in Trees. By Thomas-Andrew Knight, Esq." The result of Mr. K's numerous experiments, illustrated by plates, is, that heat is the remote cause of the ascent of the sap, and that perhaps frequent variations of it are in some degree requisite; but that the immediate cause of that ascent will be found in an intrinsic power of producing motion inherent in vegetable life. The sap is conveyed into the leaf by the bark. The medulla is not necessary to the progression of the sap. The fruit-

ſtalks of the apple, pear, vine, and ſome other fruit-trees, are organized nearly like the branch from which they ſpring, conſiſting of the medulla, the central tubes, a very ſmall portion of wood, the ſpiral tubes, and thoſe of the bark, and the 12 external ſkins; and, in the full-grown fruits, the medulla appeared to end in the piſtilla. Colouring matter, made uſe of, did not paſs through the fruit-ſtalks, but is ſuppoſed to have returned, by the retrograde motion of the ſap, into the tree; and in this channel the ſuperfluous humours in the fruit are carried off. The ſeeds of apples and pears are nouriſhed by a number of minute veſſels leading from the pulp to the tubes, which originally conſtituted the lower parts of the piſtilla, and to which the ſeeds are attached. It appears not very improbable that the internal organization of this fruit will be found to bear ſome reſemblance to the placenta and umbilious cord of the animal œconomy.—A vine, which has grown all Summer under the heat of a ſtove, will not be made to vegetate during Winter by the heat of that ſtove; but, if another plant of the ſame variety, which has grown in the open air, be at any time introduced after it has dropped its leaves in the Autumn, it will inſtantly vegetate. This effect appears to ariſe from the latter plant poſſeſſing a degree of irritability, which has been exhauſted in the former by the heat of the ſtove, but which it will acquire again during the Winter, or by being drawn out and expoſed, for a ſhort time, to the Autumnal froſt. On the ſame principle we may point out the cauſe why ſeedling plants always thrive better in the Spring than in the Autumn, though the weather be leſs favourable. In the former ſeaſon the ſtimulus of heat and light is gradually becoming greater than that to which the plant has been accuſtomed; in the latter ſeaſon it becomes gradually leſs. If a peach tree be brought into bloſſom in one ſeaſon, in the beginning of February, by artificial heat, it will ſpontaneouſly ſhew ſtrong marks of vegetation at the approach of that ſeaſon in the ſucceeding year; and, if it be not well protected, it will expoſe its bloſſoms to almoſt inevitable deſtruction. This Mr. K. attributes to the accumulated irritability of the plant.

"The grain in every kind of wood is of two kinds, the *falſe* or *baſtard*, conſiſting of concentric circles, which mark the annual increaſe of the tree, and the *true* or *ſilver*, compoſed of thin laminæ, diverging, in every direction, from the medulla to the bark, having little adheſion to each other at any time, and leſs during the Spring and Summer than in the Autumn and Winter; whence the greater britteleneſs of wood in the former ſeaſon. The laminæ lie between and preſs on the ſap-veſſels of the albunum; and every tube is touched by them at ſhort diſtances, and ſlightly diverted from its courſe. If theſe are expanſible under changes of temperature, or from any cauſe ariſing from the powers of vegetative life, I conceive they are as well placed as poſſible to propel the ſap to the extremities of the branches; and their reſtleſs temper, after the tree has ceaſed to live, inclines me to believe they are not made to be idle whilſt it continues alive. In a perfect quarter-board, into which oak-timber is ſawed, the ſaw exactly follows the directions in which the tree moſt readily divides when cloven. In this caſe the laminæ of the ſilver grain lie parallel with the ſurface of the board; and a board thus cut, when properly laid in the floor, is rarely or never ſeen to deviate from its true horizontal poſition. If, on the contrary, one be ſawed acroſs the ſilver grain, it will, during many years, be incapable of bearing changes of temperature, and of moiſt, without being warped; nor will the ſtrength of numerous nails be ſufficient to prevent the inconvenience thence ariſing: the ſurface of a board of this kind, which grew neareſt the centre of the tree, will always ſhew a tendency to become convex, and the oppoſite one concave, if placed in a ſituation where both ſides are equally expoſed to heat and moiſture. When an oak has been deprived of its bark, and expoſed to ſun and air, its ſurface has been every where covered with ſmall cleſts. Theſe are always formed by the laminæ of the ſilver grain having parted from each other; and they will long continue to open and cloſe again with the changes of the weather. Pieces of oak recently barked were expoſed to the ſun, but defended from rain. The ſurface, in a few hours, preſented a great number of ſmall cleſts, into which I put, in the middle of the day, the points of ſmall iron pins. Late in the evening the wood was cloſed ſo much

much as to hold them firmly; and early next morn they were not eaſily withdrawn; but, as the influence of the ſun increaſed, the cleſts gradually opened, and the pins dropped out.

"If the motion I have ſuppoſed the ſilver grain to poſſeſs be more than can be properly admitted to belong to vegetable life;" Mr. K. refers to the power of moving in the vine-leaf. It is well known that this organ always places itſelf ſo as that the light falls on its upper ſurface; and, if moved from the place, it will immediately endeavour to regain it; but the extent of the efforts it will make he has not any where ſeen noticed. He has frequently placed the leaf in ſuch a poſition that the ſun has ſhone ſtrongly on its under ſurface; and he has afterwards attempted to put obſtacles in its way on whichever ſide it attempted to eſcape. "In this poſition the leaf has tried almoſt every method poſſible to turn its proper ſurface to the light; and I have ſeveral times ſeen one which, having tried, during ſeveral days, to approach the light in one direction, and having nearly covered its under ſurface, by bending its angular points almoſt to touch each other, has unfolded itſelf again, and receded farther from the glaſs, to approach the light in an oppoſite direction. As the whole effect here produced appears to ariſe merely from the light falling on the under ſurface, I cannot conceive how the contortions of its ſtalk, in every direction, can be accounted for, without admitting, not only that the plant poſſeſſes an intrinſic power of moving, but that it alſo poſſeſſes ſome vehicle of irritation; and without this it will be difficult to explain how the heat applied to the branch of the vine within the ſtove can put the ſap in the roots and external ſtem into motion. It may be objected that theſe are always ready when the branch calls for nouriſhment, and that they are no way affected by the internal heat. But this cannot be the caſe, becauſe I have found that the ſtem ſuddenly becomes extremely ſuſceptible of injury from cold as ſoon as the branch begins to vegetate, and that its whole powers will be paralyzed for ſome days by expoſure, for a few hours, to a freezing temperature. Trees have a remarkable power of transferring their ſap from one tube to another. The uſe of the medulla ſeems to be to furniſh moiſture to the riſing leaf, whenever an exceſs of perſpiration put it in a ſtate to require it; and accordingly, in the mature annual branches, and thoſe of more than one year old, it is dry, and evidently lifeleſs. The heart, or coloured wood, diſtinguiſhed from the alburnum, ſeems to execute an office ſomewhat ſimilar to the bone in the animal œconomy."

Mr. K. infers that the ſap is not raiſed by the ſpiral tubes, nor by the central veſſels, to which they are appendages. "The common tubes of the alburnum (which do not appear to have been properly diſtinguiſhed from the central veſſels) extend from the points of the annual ſhoots to the extremities of the roots; and up theſe tubes the ſap moſt certainly aſcends, impelled by the agency of the ſilver grain. At the baſe of the buds, and in the ſoft and ſucculent part of the annual ſhoot, the alburnum with the ſilver grain ceaſes to act and to exiſt; and here, I believe, commences the action of the central veſſels, with their appendages, the ſpiral tubes. By theſe the ſap is carried into the leaves, expoſed to the air and light; and here it ſeems to acquire the power to generate the various inflammable ſubſtances that are found in the plant. It appears to be then brought back again, through the veſſels of the leaf-ſtalk, to the bark, and by that to be conveyed to every part of the tree, to add new matter, and to compoſe its various organs for the ſucceeding ſeaſon. When I have intentionally ſhaded the leaves, I have found that the quantity of alburnum depoſited has been extremely ſmall."

XVI. "Additional Obſervations, tending to inveſtigate the Symptoms of the variable Emiſſion of the Light and Heat of the Sun; with Trials to ſet aſide darkening Glaſſes, by tranſmitting the Solar Rays through Liquids; and a few Remarks to remove Objections that might be made againſt ſome of the Arguments contained in a former Paper. By William Herſchel."

XVII. "On an improved Reflecting Circle. By Joſeph de Mendoza Rios, Eſq. F. R. S."

XVIII. "Obſervations and Experiments on Dr. James's Powder; with a Method of preparing, in the humid Way, a ſimilar Subſtance. By Richard Chenevix, Eſq. F. R. S. M. R. I. A."

"Diſſolve, together or ſeparately, in the leaſt poſſible portion of muriatic acid,

acid, equal parts of the white oxide of antimony, and of phosphate of lime: pour this solution gradually into distilled water, previously alkalizated by a sufficient quantity of ammonia. A white and abundant precipitate will take place, which, well washed and dried, is the substitute proposed for Dr. James's powder, and is more mild, and consequently may be given in larger quantities, seldom producing nausea or vomiting in doses of less than 8 or 10 grains." Dr. Pearson's analysis of Dr. James's medicine is in vol. LXXXI. part II. art. XXI.

XIX. "Case of a young Gentleman who recovered his Sight when Seven Years of Age, after having been deprived of it, by Cataracts, before he was a Year old; with Remarks. By James Ware, Surgeon." The cataract was soft and fluid; and, by puncturing the capsule, the crystalline was brought into contact with the other humours, a considerable part of it coming forwards, and shewing itself directly under the cornea. In a few days the opaque matter was wholly absorbed, the pupils became clear, and the lad recovered the sight of both his eyes. When children are born blind with cataracts, Mr. W. observes, they are never so totally deprived of sight as not to be able to distinguish colours; and, though they cannot see the figure of an object, nor even its colour, unless it be placed within a very short distance, they, nevertheless, can tell whether, when within this distance, it be brought nearer or carried farther from them; and, in consequence of this power, can immediately, on the recovery of sight, form some judgement of the distance, and even of the outline, of some strongly-defined object, with the colour of which they were previously acquainted. The crystalline humour has generally, if not always, been found in a soft or fluid state: if, in addition to the opacity of the crystalline humour, its capsule be also opaque, and, in consequence of this, the operation abovementioned should not prove successful, which is later than extraction, and may be undertaken at an earlier age, it will not preclude the performance of extraction afterwards.

XX. "An Account of some Galvanic Combinations formed by the Arrangement of single Metallic Plates and Fluids, analogous to the new Galvanic Apparatus of Mr. Volta. By Mr. Humphry Davy, Lecturer on Chemistry in the Royal Institution."

XXI. "A Continuation [from Phil. Trans. 1800, p. 161] of the Experiments and Observations on the Light which is spontaneously emitted from various Bodies; with some Experiments and Observations on Solar Light when imbibed by Canton's Phosphorus. By Dr. Nathanael Hulme."

XXII. "Experiments on the Chemical Production and Agency of Electricity. By Dr. William Hyde Wollaston."

XXIII. "Farther Observations on the Effects which take place from the Destruction of the Membrana Tympani of the Ear; with an Account of an Operation for the Removal of a particular Species of Deafness. By Mr. Astley Cooper." See before, p. 1029.

214. *The Transactions of the Royal* Irish *Academy. Vol. VII.*

IT is now five years since we reviewed the preceding volume. The Ist was published in 1788; II. 1789; III. 1791; IV. 1792; V. 1796; VI. 1797. Of the present volume,

Art. I. treats "On the Precession of the Equinoxes. By the Rev. Dr. Matthew Young, S. T. T. C. D. and M. R. I. A.;" afterwards promoted to the see of Clonfert and Kilmacduach, and by whose death, of a lingering and painful malady, in his 50th year, at Whitworth, in Lancashire, Nov. 28, 1800, Science lost one of its brightest luminaries. See our vol. LXX. p. 1217. "It is universally acknowledged that Sir Isaac Newton has fallen into some error in his calculation of the sun's force to produce the precession of the equinoxes, making it by one half less than the truth; but the particular source of this error has not been so generally agreed upon. Mr. Landen first detected the particular source of Newton's mistake, by discovering that, when a rigid annulus revolves with two motions, one in its own plane, and the other round one of its diameters, half the motive force acting upon the ring is counteracted by the centrifugal force arising from the compound motion, and half only is efficacious in accelerating the plane of the annulus round its diameter. As Mr. L. has not expressly demonstrated this proposition, I am persuaded I shall afford the mathematical reader much

gratification by here laying before him the following very elegant demonstration, communicated to me by the learned Mr. Brinkley, professor of astronomy in the University of Dublin. A question arising, If the error of Newton's calculation be as great as is pretended, whence comes it to pass that the result of his calculation agrees so exactly with phænomena; for, on supposition that the precession arising from the force of the sun alone is but $9^{m}\ 7^{m}$, the precession caused by the moon will be $40^{m}\ 52^{m}\ 52^{iv}$, and the whole precession arising from both causes conjoined will be $50^{m}\ 0^{m}\ 12^{iv}$, according to observation? To this objection a satisfactory answer is suggested by Newton himself, where he says that the precession will be diminished if the matter of the earth be rarer at the circumference than at the centre. The reason of which is evident from what has been already demonstrated; for, the quantity of matter in the earth being given, the distance of the centre of gyration from the centre of the earth will be less the more the matter of the earth is accumulated towards the centre, and therefore the less will be the angular motion generated by the sun and moon."

II. "General Demonstrations of the Theorems for the Sines and Cosines of multiple circular Arcs, and also of the Theorems for expressing the Powers of Sines and Cosines by the Sines and Cosines of multiple Arcs. To which is added, a Theorem, by Help whereof the same Method may be applied to demonstrate the Properties of multiple hyperbolic Areas. By the Rev. John Brinkley, M. A. Andrews Professor of Astronomy."

III. "Remarks on the Velocity with which Fluids issue from Apertures in the Vessels which contain them. By Dr. Matthew Young." It is not the pressure of the circumambient water which accelerates the lowest plate of water, but the pressure of the ambient water which surrounds the cylinder immediately over the aperture; and this lateral pressure, being communicated to the upper surface of the plate, must be as much increased by the velocity of the superior descending plate, so as to remain constantly of the same magnitude.

IV. "A new Method of resolving Cubic Equations. By Thomas Meredith, B. A. Trinity College, Dublin."

V. "Of the Force of Testimony in establishing Facts contrary to Analogy. By Dr. M. Young." The probability of happening is equal to the difference between certainty and the probability of failing, and the probability of failing equal to the difference between certainty and the probability of happening. The probability that a witness tells truth in a given instance will be expressed by a fraction, whose numerator is the number of chances for his telling truth, and for his telling falsehood together. The probability that an argument is true, is to be estimated by the ratio for the number of chances for its truth to the number of chances for its truth and falsehood together. It is true, that in neither of these latter cases can we in general determine the actual number of chances; nevertheless, in all cases where a person perceives the probability of an event, he must, at the same time, perceive that there must be some finite, determinate ratio between the chances for its happening and failing, though he cannot assign that ratio; for, if there were no finite ratio, either the number of chances for its happening must be infinitely greater or infinitely less than the chances for its failing. In the former case the event would appear certain, in the latter, impossible; therefore, probable in neither." . . . . "The sources of probability are of two species: the first comprehends those probabilities which are derived from considering the number of causes that may influence the truth of the proposition; the other is founded solely on experience, whence we conclude that the future will be like the past, at least we are assured that the same causes which produced the past still exist, and are efficient."

VI. "On the Number of the primitive colorific Rays in Solar Light. By Dr. M. Young;" who establishes, by experiments with the solar spectrum, that there are only three primitive colours, red, blue, and yellow.

VII. "Observations on the Theory of electric Attraction and Repulsion. By the Rev. George Miller, F.T.C.D."

VIII. "A general Demonstration of the Property of the Circle discovered by Mr. Cotes, deduced from the Circle only. By the Rev. J. Brinkley."

IX. "Additional Observations on the Proportion of real Acid in the Three antient, known Mineral Acids, and on the Ingredients in various Neutral

tral Salts and other Compounds. By Richard Kirwan, LL. D." Occupies 140 pages.

X. "Eſſay on Human Liberty. By the ſame." After reducing all the objections hitherto made to human liberty to a number here ſtated, the Doctor remarks, "it is needleſs to adduce any argument in proof of it, as the conſciouſneſs of our being ourſelves, the active principle from which our determinations originate, and the remorſe incident to the abuſe of this ſelf-determining power, impreſs the fulleſt conviction of this important truth."

XI. "Synoptical View of the State of the Weather in the Year 1798, by Dr. Kirwan; and Abſtract of Obſervations of the Weather of 1798, made by Henry Edgeworth, Eſq. at Edgeworth's Town, in the County of Longford."

XII. "A Method of expreſſing, when poſſible, the Value of one variable Quantity in integral Powers of another, and conſtant Quantities, having given Equations, expreſſing the Relation of thoſe variable Quantities. In which is contained the general Doctrine of Reverſion of Series of approximating to the Roots of Equations, and of the Solution of Fluxional Equations in Series. By the Rev. J. Brinkley."

XIII. "Account of the Weather at Londonderry, 1799. By William Patterſon, M. D."

XIV. "Synoptical View of the State of the Weather in Dublin, 1799. By Dr. Kirwan."

The article of *Polite Literature* furniſhes,

XV. "Some Obſervations upon the Greek Accents. By Arthur Browne, Eſq. ſenior Fellow of Trinity College, Dublin." Mr. B. meeting with the captain and crew of a Greek ſhip, ſeized and detained in the port of Dingle, determined to try to converſe with them, and found they have not two pronunciations for proſe and for verſe, and in both read by accent, which they make the cauſe of quantity, make it govern and controul quantity, make the ſyllable long on which the acute accent falls, and allow the acute accent to change the real quantity in theſe latter reſpects; therefore, they agree with Mr. Primatt; but they deſert him when he therefore concludes that poetry is not to be read by accent, they always reading poetry, as well as proſe, by accent. The ſhip's ſteward, an inhabitant of the iſland of Cephalonia, had had a ſchool education, and read Euripides, and tranſlated ſome eaſier paſſages without much difficulty. By a ſtay of two years in this country, the captain and ſeveral of the crew were enabled to ſpeak Engliſh very tolerably, and almoſt all of them ſpoke Italian fluently; the companions of the ſteward could only ſpeak modern Greek, and ſpoke Ἀνθρῶπος ſhort, but Ἀνθρῶπων long. One of them bade good day by ſaying Καλημέρα; to which Mr. B. anſwering Καλημέρα, he, with ſtrong marks of reprobation, ſet him right, and repeated Καλημέρα; and with like cenſure did the captain, on another occaſion, obſerve upon his ſaying Socrates inſtead of Socrates. Both the captain and his clerk, who had been a ſchoolmaſter in the Morea, and had here learnt to ſpeak Engliſh, aſſured Mr. B. and a very learned college friend, who is perfectly maſter of Italian, that verſe, as well as proſe, was read by accent, and not by quantity; and exemplified it by reading

Βῆ δ' ἀκέων παρὰ θῖνα πολυφλοίσβοιο θαλάσσης.

Τὸν δ' ἀπαμειβόμενος προσέφη πόδας ὠκὺς Ἀχιλλεύς.

Ἐς δ' ἱρέας ἐπλεόν; ἀγαίομαι, ὃς δ' ἑκατόμβην.

They made the ι in ἀκέων, προσέφη, ἱρέας, long. But, when they read

Κλῦθι μεν, Ἀργυρότοξ', ὃς Χρύσην ἀμφιβέβηκας,

they made the ſecond ſyllable of Κλυθι ſhort, notwithſtanding the acute accent. "On my aſking why, they deſired me to look back on the circumflex on the firſt ſyllable, and ſaid it thence neceſſarily followed, for it is impoſſible to pronounce the firſt ſyllable with the great length which the circumflex denotes and not to ſhorten the ſecond." Mr. B. is ſtrongly inclined to believe that what the famous treatiſe on the proſodia of the Greek and Latin languages mentions as the peculiarity of the Engliſh, that we always prolong the ſound of the ſyllable on which the acute accent falls, is true, and has been true of every nation upon earth. We know it is true of the modern Italians; and when we find the modern Greeks following the ſame practice, ſurely we have ſome

cauſe

cauſe to ſuppoſe that the antients did the ſame. In the Engliſh language quantity is not affected, becauſe accent and quantity agree. Mr. B. heard a Perſian, born at Lucknow, read an ode of Hafiz, accent and quantity always going together. With reſpect to the Perſians, Sir William Jones remarks, that the Perſians, like the French, uſually accent the laſt ſyllable of the word; and the *ſtrength* of accent, which he has noted, was remarkable in this native, and almoſt amounted to recitative. Bp. Horſley endeavours to prove that accent and quantity always agreed in Greek; but this is on the bold ſuppoſition that the accent does not always fall where the mark is placed. The objection to this hypotheſis, which ſeems to have been admitted by all critieks, and conſidered as deciſive by ſome as to proſody, by all as to verſe, is, that ſuch a mode of pronunciation or reading muſt deſtroy metre, or *ruthmos*; from which propoſition Mr. B. totally diſſents, thinking nothing more diſagreeable or unmelodious than reading verſe by quantity, or ſcanning it. The radical error ſeems to be, the confuſion of quantity with melody, and the ſuppoſition of whatever is at war with quantity and metre muſt be melody. Mr. B, however, owns, that Archbiſhop Newcome was of a totally different opinion. To the objection which is the uſe of metre or meaſure in verſe, if we are not to read by it, Mr. B. anſwers, 1. that accent does not always interfere, and then quantity is our guide, and accent often accords with quantity; 2. metre determines the number of feet or meaſures in each verſe, and thereby produces a general analogy and harmony through the whole, and accent does not change the number of feet, though it does the nature or ſpecies of them. Thus, when we read

"Arma virumque cāno, Trōjæ qui primus ab oris,"

we do not make more feet than when we ſcan the line, nor employ more time in pronouncing the next line, in which the accent happens to accord with the quantity:

"Italiam, fato profugus, Lavinaque venit."

3. The poet, in meaſuring his verſe, certainly muſt be confined to ſome certain number and order of long and ſhort ſyllables, in order to produce a concordance through the whole, and even to regulate the poſition of accent, which, though not ſubdivided by quantity, will certainly have ſome relation to it, *euphoniæ gratia*: but ſurely the length or ſhortneſs of a ſyllable cannot determine where emphaſis ſhall be placed; that muſt depend on the meaning and the thought; and it would be moſt abſurd for the poet to ſay to the reader, you ſhall not reſt upon this emphatic and ſignificative word, becauſe its ſyllables are ſhort, and wherever there is a reſt, there muſt be length and intonation. "In the idea that verſe muſt affect quantity, I have numerous ſupporters as well as opponents. I only differ from the former in thinking that verſe muſt ſtill be read by accent." A fac-ſimile is ſubjoined of a letter, which he has not wholly tranſlated, written by a common ſailor to Mr. Berthold, agent from the Turkiſh embaſſador, ſo much reſembling antient Greek that it might almoſt be taken for it, had not Mr. B. declared it was modern, ſuch as he converſed in, and that he could not have correſponded or converſed in antient Greek.

VOL. VIII.

The VIIIth volume is for the moſt part engaged with ſcientific diſquiſitions, in 525 pages, in which Dr. Kirwan, the preſident, bears a diſtinguiſhed part.

I. "Obſervations on the Proofs of the Huttonian Theory of the Earth, adduced by Sir James Hall, Bart. By Richard Kirwan, Eſq. LL. D. F. R. S. and P. R. I. A." The Huttonian Theory appearing to Dr. Kirwan fanciful and groundleſs, Sir James Hall's ingenious reaſoning, and the conſequent fairly deduction from his experiments, printed in the Vth volume of the Edinburgh Tranſactions, are here examined; and the Doctor perſiſts in thinking his experiments afford no confirmation of the high degrees of heat attributed to volcanos, and ſtill leſs to the many hypotheſes gratuitouſly heaped on each other by Dr. Hutton, or to the volcanic origin of whins or traps, for the reaſons already aſſigned.

II. "An Illuſtration and Confirmation of ſome Facts mentioned in an Eſſay [in vol. VI.] on the primitive State of the Globe. By the ſame." In that eſſay was ſtated a remarkable fact, affirmed by Moſes, but denied by Buffon, Gebelin, and many others, the emerſion of ſome portion of land from the primæval ocean, previous to the creation of fiſh.

III. "An

III. "An Eſſay on the Declivities of Mountains. By the ſame." Mountains are ſaid to be ſteeper on one ſide than the other; which is here aſcribed to the direction of the motion of the waters which covered the earth at the creation, and at the general Noachian deluge.

IV. "Of chemical and mineralogical Nomenclature. By the ſame."

V. "A Deſcription of a reflecting Level, or an artificial Horizon, for taking Altitudes of the celeſtial Bodies, &c. as laid by Hadley's Quadrant; with ſome Remarks on different Levels. By the Rev James Little."

VI. "On the Naturalization of Plants. By John Templeton, A.L.S."

VII. "Deſcription of an Apparatus for impregnating Water, and other Subſtances, ſtrongly with Carbonic Acid Gas. By the Rev. Gilbert Auſtin, M.R.I.A."

VIII. "Analyſis of Turf Aſhes. By Lord Tullamore, M.R.I.A." The white aſhes of a turf-bog, burnt by his lordſhip, contained no diſengaged alkali; but nearly the whole maſs of ſalts thus procured muſt conſiſt of *ſulphat of ſoda*, with little or no intermixture. The red aſhes of a different neighbouring bog produced *muriate* of ſoda only, but in a much ſmaller quantity than that of *ſulphat* of ſoda from the white aſhes, which may, in ſome degree, account for the higher efficacy of *red* aſhes as a *manure*.

IX. "A Memoir of the Mines of Glan, the Royalty of Richard Martin, Eſq. By Monſ. Subrine, Engineer to the King of France."

X. "Remarks on the ſceptical Poſitions in Mr. Hume's Enquiry concerning the Human Underſtanding, and his Treatiſe of Human Nature. By Dr. Kirwan." The paradoxical opinions here expoſed are, 1. That beings of any kind may ſtart into exiſtence without the intervention of any efficient cauſe. 2. That the connexion between phænomena and their ſuppoſed cauſes can, in no caſe whatever, be traced by reaſon, but, in all caſes, inferred merely from experience. 3. That inferences from experience are themſelves unſupported by any ſolid reaſon, for that none can be aſſigned for expecting ſimilar effects from ſimilar cauſes but the mere cuſtom or habit of ſeeing them conjoined. 4. That *belief* is not an act of judgment, but a particular ſpecies of ſentiment or feeling. 5. That, fallacious as all experimental reaſoning may be, yet the violations of the laws of Nature (the exiſtence of which laws can be known and inferred only from experience) cannot be rendered credible, in any caſe, by any human teſtimony whatever.

XI. "Synoptical View of the State of Weather at Dublin, 1800. By Dr. Kirwan."

XII. "Obſervations on Calp [or the black quarry ſtone of Dublin]. By the Hon. George Knox, M.R.I.A."

XIV. "On the Orbits in which Bodies revolve being acted upon by a centripetal Force, varying as any Function of the Diſtances where thoſe Orbits have Two Apſides. By the Rev. J. Brinkley, A.M. Andrews Profeſſor of Aſtronomy in the Univerſity of Dublin."

XIV. "Obſervations and Experiments undertaken with a View to determine the Quantity of Sulphur contained in ſulphuric Acid, and of this latter contained in Sulphates in general. By Richard Chenevix, F.R.S. and M.R.I.A."

XV. "Meteorological Obſervations made at Londonderry, 1800. By William Patterſon, M.D. and M.R.I.A."

XVI. "Eſſay on the Variations of the Atmoſphere. By the Preſident." In 240 pages. Chap. 1. Of evaporation, the influence of heat, affinity, wind, electricity, and light. Chap. 2. Of the ſtate of vapours ſubſiſting in the atmoſphere. Chap. 3. Of the temperature of the atmoſphere; of the Summer and Winter months; origin of the general trade-winds; of variable winds; of the variation of the temperature of the Summer and Winter ſeaſons in different years; of the temperature of the Southern hemiſphere. Chap. 4. Of the denſity of the atmoſphere. Chap. 5. Of precipitations from the atmoſphere; atmoſpheric electricity; dews; the haze of 1783; rain. Chap. 6. Prognoſticks. Appendix. The haze of 1783, ſlightly mentioned by Engliſh meteorologiſts, was noticed by thoſe on the Continent; and, in the months of February and March of the ſame year, happened the great earthquake of Calabria. It ſeems to have been cauſed by the immenſe quantity of inflammable air extricated from the bowels of the earth during thoſe earthquakes, ſtrongly electrified, and impregnated with ſulphureous bituminous earthy and metallic particles.

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The quantity was such as to diffuse itself, after a few months, over most parts of Europe. While these heterogeneous particles were held in solution, the transparency of the atmosphere was not altered; it was otherwise when they began to precipitate. The obscurity and dark red colour of the haze may be attributed to the sulphureous, metallic, &c. particles, which absorbed all but the least refrangible solar rays, particularly at sun-rise and sun-set: and the unusual load of metallic and other particles thrown into it affected the height of the barometer. Such a haze was observed after the great earthquake which destroyed the city of Tauris, in Georgia, 1721. The darkness which obscured the sun after the death of Cæsar may probably be assigned to a similar cause; for, Julius Obsequens *(de Prodigiis)* tells us there were earthquakes about that time.

XVII. "Synoptical View of the State of the Weather at Dublin in the Year 1801."

XVIII. "On determining innumerable Portions of a Sphere, the Solidities and spherical Superficies of which Portions are at the same Time algebraically assignable. By J. Brinkley." The Florentine problem, as it is called, proposed and solved by Viviani, 1692, was also solved by Euler, by Bossut, of the National Institut, and by Mr. Waterhouse, Phil. Trans. 1801, part I.; but Mr. B. considers his as a shorter method.

In the department of *Polite Literature* we have only two memoirs, both by William Preston, Esq. I. "On the Choice of Subjects for Tragedy." II. "Reflections on the Peculiarities of Style and Manner in the late German Writers whose Works have appeared in English, and on the Tendency of their Productions." The Academy proposed a question on the subject of German literature, which Mr. P. discusses, and obviates the observation of a literary journal of some credit and respectability, that the story of tragedy should not be *borrowed* from *recent* events; whereas Shakspeare thought otherwise, that the stage should hold the mirror up to Nature, &c. The English stage and the public taste has undergone a very great, and by no means favourable, revolution. The prevailing rage for the immoral and extravagant productions of the German school puts this assertion past all dispute. One objection to the choice of subjects too near the present time is, that, in general, fiction must be employed for the purpose of fitting subjects taken from real life for dramatic representations. The Greek tragedians were fond of composing tragedies on political subjects. So did Shakspeare, Dryden, Racine, and Voltaire. Homer's Iliad and Odyssey have political views. Among the Athenians the theatre was considered in the most important light, and even reputed a part of the establishment of the state. The French Government, since the Revolution, has shewn the same care of the theatre. In the second memoir the English are particularly censured for adopting, and cautioned against their passion for, *German* productions; "on a perusal of which it will appear that their language is either bombastic and tumid, often unintelligible, or else grossly familiar and vulgar; the sentiments forced, unnatural, and, too frequently, not only immoral but impious; the characters extravagant caricatures, unlike any thing in Nature, or, if the resemblances ever did or do exist, that the prototypes are to be found only in Bedlam. The incidents are as improbable as the characters are monstrous. They are introduced with little preparation, and thrown together without order, and without connexion and mutual dependency. Meantime, by the courtesy of England, horror must rank as pathos, wildness of character and improbability of incident as originality of genius, bombast and rant as sublimity, far-fetched and unnatural sentiments as strength of thought and boldness of conception. If, indeed, to produce such sentiments as never were entertained or uttered by a rational being; if to exhibit such personages as never yet appeared in real life; if to invert the usual order of Nature and Art, and to explode all that common men consider as sacred and venerable; if to make a shambles and a charnel-house of the stage; if all this be originality; then it must be confessed that the writers of the German Romance and Drama are most truly original." Proofs of these assertions follow; and England may blush to read in them her misjudged taste, perverted to her ruin by artful insinuation and address.

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The article of *Antiquities* consists only of two papers:

I. "Some Account of the Vicars Cairn, in the County of Armagh; communicated to the Committee of Antiquities in Two Letters, one from Dr. Browne, senior Fellow of Trinity College, Dublin; the other from the Rev. John Young, Curate of Mullabrack." Dr. B. was extremely incredulous as to the existence of the *Ogham* character on any monuments, till the late Primate Newcome pointed out to him one on a high hill, about three miles from Armagh, on the summit of which was a small conical mount or heap of small stones, surrounded by a regular circle of large ones, upright, about 2½ feet high. He copied the lines, which, on comparison, he found very different from natural impressions irregularly indented on the other stones, and on some part of this. It was pointed out to him again, by a peasant passing by, as "the written stone;" but that he did not believe they were *letters*; and he, with a friend, copied the lines by rule and compass: and, going round the hill, they observed marks of the entrance of a cave, which impressed them with a strong persuasion that the hillock is excavated, the entrance being very like that at New Grange. They observed more indented lines towards the bottom of the interior face of the written stone by taking up the earth; but, having lost the ruler, they did not copy them, nor did they satisfactorily trace any transverse horizontal line crossing the others. Within seven miles of Dublin, on the top of a hillock on the descent of the Dalkey hills, is a circular range of stones, with a stone elbow seat in their centre. "The inhabitants of Ireland," he observes, "seem, in general, not sufficiently attentive to the antiquities so thickly diffused through the kingdom;" and, we may add, the contributors to these Transactions do not seem to seek for subjects far from Dublin; nor does the Academy appear to have received any presents or benefactions since vol. V. 1796. Mr. Y. adds, the Vicars Cairn has furnished stones to repair the roads. The area is circular, 44 yards diameter. The written stone stands declined in an angle of 25 degrees from the perpendicular. In 1785 John M'Carrol, proprietor of the ground, opening the West side for stones, found a wooded door-case, which, on being touched, fell to dust, with a wall, East and West, on each side of it, of hewn stones, with cement, which he followed for ten feet in length, and never opened it afterwards.

II. "An Account of some antient Trumpets dug up in a Bog near Armagh. By Arthur Browne." Four of them had been dug up at the same time, and nearly in the same place where tradition settled a great battle and the King of Ulster's palace; and one being made by an artist wind-tight, and sounded by a trumpeter of the 23d regiment of dragoons, produced a tremendous sound. Dr. B. supposed it the *Dudag* or *Skeh* trumpet of brass, mentioned by Gen. Vallancey.

215. NEREIS BRITANNICA, *Fasc. III. Or, A Description of the* British Fuci; *with a Discourse in* Latin *and* English, *and Plates coloured after Nature.*

THIS author has completed his engagement with the publick, as the present concluding *Fasciculus* contains all the remaining British species of FUCUS. The number described and delineated in the whole work amount to 91 species. Those at present described are as follow: 1. F. ceranoides (herb. Linn.); 2. F. Sherardi. sp. nov.; 3. F. pinastroides; 4. F. hypoglossoides; 5. F. laceratus; 6. F. alatus; 7. F. fibrosus; 8. F. coronopifolius; 9. F. barbatus; 10. F. abrotanifolius; 11. F. amphibius; 12. F. fastigiatus; 13. F. radiatus; 14. F. ciliatus; 15. F. crispatus; 16. F. roseus. sp. nov.; 17. F. dentatus; 18. F. confervoides; 19. F. diffusus; 20. F. longissimus; 21. F. gracilis. sp. nov.; 22. F. palmetta; 23. F. pallescens. sp. nov.; 24. F. undulatus. sp. nov.; 25. F. opuntia; 26. F. plumosus; 27. F. coccineus; 28. F. lycopodium; 29. F. discors; 30. F. costatus. sp. nov.; 31. F. pedunculatus; 32. F. viridis. To these are added, in an appendix, but without plates, 23 species, which, having appeared in recent publications, with delineations accompanying them, the author has very properly omitted in the body of the work. He has, however, deposited drawings of all those plants, drawn after Nature, with an artist, that copies may be taken for those who apply to Mr. J. White, N° 68, Fleet-street, the publisher of the work.

216, *Preaching a Mean of promoting the general Progress of human Improvement: a Sermon,*

Sermon, preached before the Society incorporated by Royal Charter for the Benefit of the Sons of the Clergy of the Eſtabliſhed Church of Scotland, *in* St. Andrew's *Church,* Edinburgh, May 22, 1801. *By* James Finlayſon, *D. D. F. R. S. E. one of the Miniſters of the High Church, and Profeſſor of Logick in the Univerſity of* Edinburgh. *To which is added, An Account of the Objects and Conſtitution of the Society. Publiſhed by the Deſire of the General Meeting of the Society and the Subſcribers.*

IT gives us great pleaſure to learn that a Society, ſimilar to that in England, for the Relief of the Sons of the Clergy of the Eſtabliſhed Church, has been inſtituted and ſanctioned by Royal Authority in Scotland. The preacher, from 1 Cor. i. 21, undertakes to prove that the preaching of the Goſpel has contributed, more than any thing elſe, to the progreſſive improvement of mankind in knowledge, conſolation, and virtue.

217. *A Sermon, preached before the Honourable Houſe of Commons, at the Church of* St. Margaret, Weſtminſter, *on* Tueſday, June 1, 1802, *being the Day appointed for a General Thankſgiving. By* William Vincent, *D.D. Subalmoner to his Majeſty, and Prebendary of* Weſtminſter.

THIS manly, eloquent, and energetic diſcourſe was heard, with the higheſt ſatisfaction, by a large congregation, and particularly by a moſt reſpectable attendance from the Honourable Houſe at the deſire of which it was delivered. The text is of a general nature, "Doubtleſs there is a God that judgeth the earth," Pſalm lviii. 10; but the proof of it is particular, and is drawn from the great reſults of the French Revolution, in overthrowing thoſe very principles by means of which it was effected. Theſe principles the preacher undertakes to examine, "as they affect the religion, the morals, and the political exiſtence of ſociety; and he thus anticipates the concluſion, which is very fully proved in the ſeparate diviſions of the ſermon. "If, *in point of religion*, the ſame nation which tolerated Atheiſm has been forced to acknowledge that there is a God that judgeth the earth; if, *in regard to morals*, they have been compelled to recall the law of divorce; if, *in their political capacity*, they have been driven to declare, in one of their laſt public documents, that an equality of rights is an equality of miſery; what farther evidence can be required, than they themſelves furniſh, againſt thoſe extravagances of theory which confounded the eſtabliſhed maxims of reaſon, wiſdom, and experience, which alarmed the whole civilized world with the dread of barbariſm, convulſion, and diſſolution?" (p. 7.) The ſeparate parts of this ſubject are handled with the utmoſt ability and force in the body of the ſermon; and, towards the concluſion, the preacher very ſkilfully contraſts the progreſſive nature of our Conſtitution with the wild theories of perfection which have unſettled other nations. "The language of our Conſtitution," he tells us, "is *the redreſs of grievances*; we never think of perfection in good, but the remedy of exiſting evil." Our Conſtitution has conſequently "been in a progreſſive ſtate of improvement, from the ratification of the Great Charter to the Revolution. In a progreſſive ſtate, becauſe we never boaſt of perfection, either in our Conſtitution itſelf, or in the Adminiſtration which conducts it, or in the Parliament which adviſes and balances the whole; but the Conſtitution, though incomplete, is good; and the Parliament, though imperfect, is ſtill the voice, the guide, and the palladium, of the people: to this they look with confidence for the redreſs of grievances; and, while that confidence is unabated, the innovator will rear the ſtandard of Sedition in vain. Our Conſtitution knows nothing of innovation, or firſt principles; *the Revolution itſelf had no recourſe to them*; it neither regenerated nor reſtored, but continued and preſerved; and thoſe great ſtateſmen who effected it crowned and completed the code with the Bill of Rights. What more then have we to wiſh at the preſent moment but that the rational liberty eſtabliſhed at that period may never be ſacrificed to the refinement of theory, or polluted by the licentiouſneſs of democracy?" (p. 31.)

Such ſentiments, ſo expreſſed, require not any panegyrick to exalt them; and we leave them to produce their own effect upon the minds of all competent readers.

218. *A Letter to* William Baker, *Eſq. Candidate for the County of* Hertford. *By a* Hertfordſhire *Freeholder.*

THERE is nothing in this letter which has not been ſufficiently anſwered in Mr. B's Addreſs to the Freeholders, printed in our p. 766.

Mr

MR. URBAN, *London, Oct.* 15.

A Diſappointment of the tendereſt nature at a very early period produced the incloſed lines from the pen of a late celebrated Literary Character. It has fallen into my hands, together with other papers, by executorſhip; and as a production ſo juvenile has, I think, ſufficient merit to adorn the poetical pages of your excellent Miſcellany, I truſt you will not refuſe me the gratification of inſerting them in your number for next month.

SWEET Harriett, afford me relief,
And adviſe without fear or reſtraint,
Let a heart, overflowing with grief,
Pour its ſorrows in tender complaint.

Thine aid to my ſuff'rings extend,
Conſolation no comfort will bring,
Probe the wound to its depth, nor pretend
By ſoft meaſures to draw from the ſting.

In my boſom, alas! deep impreſt
The fatal diſtemper's conceal'd,
A flame ſlumbers ſtill in my breaſt,
Which by Time ne'er, I fear, will be heal'd.

A mind unaccuſtom'd to woe
Feels it's anguiſh with tenfold deſpair,
Ill-prepar'd for the pain you beſtow,
Which for ſorrow would freely prepare.

When you tell me affection is vain,
That no more I muſt cheriſh the thought,
That my tranſports I now muſt reſtrain,
And henceforward eſteem as I ought;

When you talk of attentions undue,
And upbraid me with am'rous diſguiſe;
My heart owns the charges are true,
And on you for ſupport it relies.

While the empire of mem'ry remains,
And the moments of bliſs I recall,
My mind all it's fondneſs regains,
Nor reflects on it's fatal enthral.

But tho' Love ſhould my reaſon controul,
And affection cold prudence ſubdue,
Tho' her image poſſeſſes my ſoul,
Yet I'll fly from reflection to you.

When a thouſand ſtrong motives combine,
That no more I muſt hope to be bleſt,
When I know that ſhe ne'er can be mine,
I'll baniſh all hope from my breaſt.

But ſay, can I ceaſe to admire,
Can my heart it's indifference reſume,
Will abſence o'ervanquiſh deſire
Or tranquillity reaſon aſſume?

Will ſolitude bring me repoſe,
And anxious remembrance remove,
Can books, or can muſic, diſcloſe
Such charms as to diſſipate love?

While an exile from hapleſs regard,
And other fair charmers among,
When from love too perſuaſive debarr'd,
Shall no murmur eſcape from my tongue?

Then teach me theſe joys to forego,
And my tender attachment forget:
To the prudent advice you beſtow,
Tho' it coſt many pangs, I ſubmit.

To the arms of ſome happier ſwain
All the charms of Eliza reſign,
Strive in abſence to ſmother my pain,
Nor in ſighs unavailing repine.

EDWARD.

MR. URBAN, *Oxford, Sept.* 24.

AS every thing which relates to our late excellent poet Cowper cannot but be intereſting to literary men; I ſend you the Epitaph, which is inſcribed on a Monument erected to the memory of his amiable mother, in the chancel of Berkhampſtead Church, Herts; of which pariſh Mr. Cowper's father was many years the incumbent, and where alſo "*The Bard of England*" was born.

J. A. K.

"MRS. ANNE COWPER,
Late wife of JOHN COWPER, D. D.
Ob. Nov. 13, 1737, *anno ætat.* 34.

HERE lies interr'd, too ſoon bereft of life,
The beſt of Mothers, and the kindeſt wife:
Who neither knew, nor practis'd any art,
Secure in all ſhe wiſh'd, her huſband's heart;
Her love to him preſerving ev'n in death,
Pray'd Heav'n to bleſs him with her lateſt breath.
Still was ſhe ſtudious never to offend,
And glad of an occaſion to commend;
With eaſe could pardon injuries receiv'd,
Nor e'er was cheerful when another griev'd:
Deſpiſing ſtate, with her own lot content,
Enjoy'd the comforts of a life well-ſpent;
Reſign'd when Heav'n demanded back her breath;
Her mind heroic midſt the pangs of death.
Whoe'er thou art that doſt this tomb draw near,
O ſtay awhile, and ſhed a friendly tear;
Theſe lines, tho' weak, are like herſelf ſincere."

ELEGY,

To the Memory of WILLIAM COWPER, Eſq.

TO thee, great Bard, each grateful Muſe would pay
The laſt ſad tribute to thy mem'ry due;
For thee would cull the ſweeteſt flow'rs of May,
And o'er thy hallow'd bier rich garlands ſtrew.

For thou waſt dear alike to all the Nine,
Rich in each grace of poeſy to pleaſe,
The "thoughts that breathe, and words that burn," were thine,
Thine, Sweetneſs, Force, Simplicity, and Eaſe.

Themes of ſublimeſt ſort won thy regard,
Correctly ſtudious of great Nature's plan,
And while Taſte bids us to admire the Bard,
Virtue compels us to revere the Man.

Still

Still as we read, th' enraptur'd soul doth own, [glowing line;
'Tis Heav'n-born genius marks each
T is Fancy hails thee as her fav'rite son,
Fraught with rich stores from her exhaustless mine.

To Virtue dear thyself, in Virtue's praise,
Oft as the theme thy fond regard did claim,
Grac'd by the magic sweetness of thy lays,
Exalted higher seem'd her spotless name.

Religion too, sweet balm of ev'ry ill,
Her doctrines pure thy tuneful strains impress'd,
E'en with as fervent, with as fix'd a zeal,
As ever fir'd a Saint's or Martyr's breast.

While Vice and Folly felt thy keen rebuke,
Their semblance vile, portray'd in tints so true, [look,
That honest Shame succeeds Effront'ry's
Appall'd themselves, and frighted at the view.

This humble trophy, to record thy worth,
No venal Eulogist essays to rear,
Now, that thy purer spirit quits this earth,
Can Flattery's voice offend thy modest ear?

But what avails the Poet's feebler aim?
Though simple Truth adorn his artless lay; [name,
Since thy own verse shall stamp a deathless
And give thee down to Time's remotest day.

Beachampton, Oct 21. W. T.

THE MADMAN.

By Mr. G. Dyer.

YES, yes—'tis he—I see the lightning-flash [chang'd,
Dart from his eye; but soon that eye is
Fix'd in deep gaze on Heav'n, and now on earth. [head
Lank falls his dark brown hair; for on his
The wanton curl knows not to play its tricks.
Now silent sad he droops, like student pale,
By watching wearied, couching his faint eye [starts—
In stealthy slumbers. Upwards soon he
Swift, swift he flies with wild irregular pace,
As driv'n by Fury: then as thunder-smitten,
Or as outstript by some thin-mantled Ghost,
Violent he stops, till with pale shrivel'd hand [deep
He strikes his forehead, like one labouring
With vast concerns. "Ah! wretched, poor forlorn, [resolve?"
Where art thou hurried? What thy great
To these my questions answer none he gives, [steps,
While a weak female backward turns his
As the light helm the veer'd tempest-tott.

But soon unalk'd he vaunts in royal strain
Of kingdoms, empires: his dread navies ride [tinents
On seas unknown and known; huge con-
Bow to his armies; and his stern decrees
Balance and settle the tumultuous world.
Crowns, diadems, mere party-colour'd wreaths, [them down,
These are his play-things—and he throws
Or gives away, as baubles: now he laughs
At Superstition with her triple crown;—
Proclaims her hag, and strumpet with lawn sleeves;
And ever and anon with screaming voice
He calls the fiend of War, and Carnage dire,
While Revolution stalks, and mows down worlds.
Then will he stately rise upon his stool,
Call it his throne, his high imperial throne;
And, pointing with his straw-made sceptre, cries, [cloud,
"Why sleep, my nobles?" Like a gathering
Then scowls his face; till kicking down his stool, [cruth,
Thus, thus, he cries, I crowns and sceptres
Lord Paramount of a base vassal world.
Nor does he finish here: I hear him curse
Some great Majestic Being, who gave him life, [arm,
Wretched existence! him with flaming
And direful thunderbolt, he dares, resolv'd,
As Briareus of old the mighty Jove,
Soon to dethrone the tyranny of Heav'n.
Oh! then he stops, and howls so hideous-wild, [him round.
As some damn'd fiend had fast engrasp'd

Thou miserable man! if e'er the milk
Of sympathy stream'd quick within this breast, [flows
While Nature sigh'd for utterance, now it
With female softness: Oh! had I but a harp
Of varied melodies, I would strive to touch
Some magic chord, and calm thy troubled spirit:
Yes! I would hold thy soul, as by a spell,
Enchain'd with sound, till thou should'st bless that harp! [man,
But no—that may not be, thou wretched
What sounds can charm a soul so lost as thine?

Anon, as though his eye had ne'er till now [art thou there,
Perceiv'd me, loud he screams, "And
Thou fiend of Hell? How didst thou dare to curse [on thee!
These burning eyes? Heav'n's curses crowd
Torrents of vengeance!—Hence, thou fire-ey'd devil,
Or I will burn———"
Oh! how my head turns round—
When I thy form behold, thou wretched man! [runs wild!
How language wanders! and how thought
Poor creature, hope-bereav'd!—Oh! I must leave thee.

PRO-

PROLOGUE

To The Merchant of Venice, *acted at* Reading *School. Written by* H. J. Pye, *Esq. on the Occasion of a Play being performed at* Reading, *by the Gentlemen of* Dr. Valpy's *School, for the Benefit of the* Literary Fund. *Spoken by* Mr. Eyre.

WHILE Shakespeare's plastic pencil to your eyes
Bids the majestic tow'rs of Venice rise—
Scenes to the British Muse appropriate long,
The fav'rite objects of dramatic song;
(For, here in dreadful pathos, wildly great,
He thrill'd the soul with Desdemona's fate;
Here gentler Otway taught the tear to flow
At the sad tale of Belvidera's woe.)
Surely a British Audience must deplore
The wreck of ancient glories, now no more!
Where now the daring prows, that plough'd the deep
From Acre's trophied wall to Calpé's steep,
To the light breeze the sail of Commerce gave,
Or swept the faded Crescent from the wave?
Sunk, sunk, alas! in dire Oppression's hour,
The abject vassals of a foreign pow'r!

Omens of better hope and happier fate,
Albion, on thy commercial empire wait:
Thy royal merchants, not intent alone
Treasures to bring from Earth's remotest zone—
Bright Science waft with ev'ry fav'ring wind,
Spread Virtue's love, and meliorate mankind.
Their barks, in peace, the hardy seaman form
A living bulwark 'gainst the battle's storm.
Induc'd by them, strong Agriculture's arm
Cloaths all our fields in verdure's livelier charm;
Our forests wave with more luxuriant pride,
Our fertile uplands richer harvests hide:
Stout Labour digs the metal from the mine,
While Skill and Industry the mass refine;
Defence and plenty to our fields afford,
And forge alike the coulter and the sword—
The real arts of Alchymy unfold,
And ev'ry baser substance turn to gold.

In the just choice by wise Bassanio made,
This solemn truth the Poet's pen convey'd—
Silver and gold, of sultry clime the birth,
By gen'ral use stamp'd with ideal worth,
Are but the signs of wealth—Iberia pines
In poverty amid Potosi's mines;
While the rude ores our Northern mountains yield
Open to manly toil an ample field,
Give us the means our plenteous marts to store,
With ev'ry produce, drawn from ev'ry shore;
Bid bold Exertion animate the soul,
And Prudence point, and Vigour reach the goal,
The glorious prize, where Faith and Honour guard,
And wealth is strict Integrity's reward.
Hence learn commercial credit to command,
With one slight touch of her etherial wand,
More treasures than in Ocean's caverns lie,
Or Earth's exhausted entrails can supply!

EPILOGUE.

Written by Mr. Bolland. *Spoken by Mr.* Wheelwright, *in the Character of* Portia.

YOU, who so oft before assembled here,
In Pity's cause have dropp'd the sacred tear,
With ready hands bestow'd the kind relief,
And shar'd your comfort with the sons of grief;
You—well I know—your charity to raise,
No beggar's cant require, nor courtier's phrase.
In feeling minds unvarnish'd truths prevail,
Beyond fictitious Misery's artful tale.
Proud of the task, to my poor skill consign'd,
To-night I plead the cause of injur'd mind:
Of mind, whose bright and heav'n-aspiring flame
Is doom'd to languish in its earthly frame,
Extinct its blaze, and chill'd its genial glow,
The sport of envy, and the prey of woe.
Hope swells my bosom—on each face I read,
The claims of starving Genius must succeed.
Long had our Isle, for virtuous deeds renown'd,
Awak'd the wonder of the nations round;
Astonish'd travellers admir'd, and prais'd
The sumptuous palaces by pity rais'd.—
By wounds disabled in the battle's rage,
Or worn by toil and fast-approaching age,
The Soldier bids adieu to worldly strife,
'Mid Chelsea's groves to pass the eve of life.
When crown'd with glory, Britain's fleets restore
The sons of valour to their native shore;
The hardy Veteran views with fond delight
The tow'rs of Greenwich bursting on his sight—
Not such the Scholar's fate—no spacious dome
Supplied the Child of Science with a home;
Tho' fraught with genius, 'twas his hapless lot
To toil for empty praise, and be forgot:
To starve in secret, or be doom'd to dwell
Th' imprison'd tenant of the gloomy cell;
'Till, press'd by ills too great for man to bear,
He sunk, at last, the victim of despair,
Ah! there—methinks with these affrighted eyes
I see the shade of famish'd Otway rise!
Immortal Otway, darling son of fame,
At once the nation's glory and her shame.
Hark! 'tis the plaintive sound of woe I hear,
The groans of death now vibrate on my ear;
Thy spirit, Savage, from the dungeon calls,
And screams of sorrow shake the solid walls.
All's still—'tis past—th' indignant soul is fled,
The Poet's free—he numbers with the dead.
Still, still, the fiends their magic spells renew,
Oh! hide the horrid vision from my view!
Misguided youth, thy mad design forego,

Swift

Swift from thine impious hands the poiſon throw:
Bear, bear, thy fate, till Heav'n demand
Drink not—the vial's drogg'd with double death:
'Tis gone—the ſearching ſtreams the vitals
And every ſinew is convuls'd with pain;
Life can no more ſuſtain the unequal fight,
He dies—and Briſtol's glory ſets in night.
Bleſt be the man, who firſt in Learning's aid
Stretch'd forth his arm to ſave the fainting
Rais'd her pale form, upheld her drooping
Gave, what the world denied—a little
Whoſe comprehenſive mind, with nobleſt aim,
(To make his bounty laſting as his fame)
Firſt form'd the gen'rous plan, in whoſe ſupport
I come this night your charity to court.
Touch'd by that taliſman, imperial gold,
The priſon-gates with eager haſte unfold.
Still'd is the watchful Cerberus of the law,
And learned Miſery quits her bed of ſtraw.
To light and joy reſtor'd, the nymph purſues
Her fav'rite toil, her wonted taſk renews;
Roves thro' the maze of fancy unconfin'd,
(Freedom alone gives energy to mind.)
Safe from their malice, ſcorns the frowns of men,
And reſcued Genius is herſelf again.

To the Memory of THOMAS CHATTERTON,
By Mrs. JOHN HUNTER.

ILL-FATED youth! thy ardent ſoul
Aim'd at the heights of deathleſs fame;
Sprang from beneath the world's controul,
And ſeiz'd unknown a Poet's name.
O that ſome friendly hand had deign'd to guide
Thy genius in its courſe! and ſooth'd thy
I mark thy Muſe; her Gothic lyre
Well ſuits the legendary lay;
While, darting from her eyes of fire,
She beams a viſionary day:
Bright as the magic torch ſhe early gave,
To light thy vent'rous way through Fancy's ſecret cave.

There, as ſhe taught thee to behold
Imagin'd deeds of diſtant years,
Embattled knights, and barons bold,
Great Ella's griefs, or Jugo's tears;
Rapid as thought roſe the glowing ſcene,
Till poverty, deſpair, and death ruſh'd in between!

Poet ſublime; although no ſculptur'd urn,
No monumental buſt thy aſhes grace;
No fair inſcription teaches whom to mourn;
No cypreſs ſhades the conſecrated place;
Thy name ſhall live on Time's recording page,
The wonder and reproach of an enlighten'd age.

An Epiſtle from the Rev. RICHARD BRERETON *of* Wotton, *in the County of* Glocester, *to the Right Rev.* Dr. HALIFAX, *late Biſhop of* Glocester.

WHEN you, my Lord, to town repair,
And leave our healthy country air,
Condemn'd to loſe each rural beauty,
To go to church, and ſtate your duty;
My ſilent path I ſtill purſue,
I mount my horſe, regretting you,
I ſhare the neighbouring city's throng,
I ſigh or meditate a ſong.
When, to diſpel November's ſpleen,
To two fair Nymphs I ſung the ſcreen*,
Which all, too partial to my lays,
Above its worth have deign'd to praiſe;
I thought, extinct each youthful fire,
No more to wake my ſleeping lyre,
Then ſure 'tis time at ſixty-four
To wake my ſleeping lyre no more;
But Gratitude this ſong inſpires,
'Tis that relumes my languid fires;
Does Gratitude inſpire to ſing?
Then boldly ſtrike the trembling ſtring;
All will approve the ſong though rude,
Whoſe only theme is *Gratitude*;
Nay, ſure I owe you much, aye more
Than e'er I owed to man before.
When, on a ſudden call'd from life,
I loſt a virtuous worthy wife,
A wife who, Heaven ſtill in her eye,
Thank God! was always fit to die;
When pangs convulſive tore my heart,
You bore a truly Chriſtian part;
You came in that effective hour,
Sweet Comfort's heavenly balm to pour;
The great Apoſtle's precept kept,
And kindly wept with him that wept;
Like the good Pariſh-prieſt you came,
And fed Devotion's ebbing flame;
Help'd me to raiſe my ſoul to God,
To ſee his hand, to kiſs his rod;
Taught me that, when in ſuch a death
The juſt and good reſign their breath,
Thus in a moment ſnatch'd on high,
'Tis kindneſs—not ſeverity:—
For this my gratitude is due
To you, but not alone to you;
The beauteous partner of your joys,
Whoſe every hour ſome good employs,
She too in Sorrow's direful day
Her friendly viſits deign'd to pay,
Deign'd with a ſoft and pitying mien
To cheer the gloomy mournful ſcene.
For, ſay what can with happier art
Extract Affliction's barbed dart,
Than pity from a female voice,
To teach a mourner to rejoice?
Hence too the grateful Muſe would raiſe
An humble trophy to her praiſe.
But, ah! the raſh attempt is vain!
Too weak my old decrepid ſtrain!
Deſiſt where Fancy's power muſt fail,
Deſiſt, and tell a real tale.

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* Alluding to the lines in p. 853.

Near

Near where fair Oxford's towers arise,
Where Cuddesden's groves salute the skies,
A venerable Seer there dwells,
Who characters prophetic tells,
A mitre decks his hoary head,
Soft silk and lawn his limbs o'erspread;
'Tis said, when once in social hour
You sought his hospitable bower,
Pensive awhile nor silence broke,
At length oracular he spoke;
"To you, my Lord, I plainly see,
The following characters agree:
The faithful friend, good neighbour join,
The scholar deep, and sound divine,
Simplicity of heart and manners
Shall in your palace fix her banners,
Whilst all who know the host shall see
The *beauty* of *simplicity*;
A bishop of primeval plan,
A bishop like another man;—
But for your wife, whom all approve,
Whose voice is musick, smile is love,
Few words will best her worth express,
An Angel in an human dress,
An angel Cuddesden's groves resound,
An angel Oxford's towers rebound.
Yet still another theme remains,
A theme which calls for livelier strains;
What means that troop so gay and airy?
Enter Fitz, Gertrude, Charlotte, Mary,
With Cary, Kate, and little Bess;
Pray Heaven, there never comes a less!
See where, in parlour or in hall,
They form a ladder against the wall
Of children train'd with pious care,
A just gradation full and fair,
Save that by one disastrous stroke,
A single round, alas! is broke.
May He, whose will can Fate controul,
Preserve the rest secure and whole!
Preserve them by his gracious pow'r,
As innocent as at this hour,
Through all the dangerous paths of youth,
Firm to Religion, Virtue, Truth.
In Temper open, Honour nice,
Foe to no earthly thing but Vice.
O may thy Son as years arise
Be like his Father learn'd and wise!
And every Daughter, Heaven's sweet care,
Prove, like her mother, good as fair.
So shall their praise each tongue employ,
And crown their parents age with joy;
So shall pure Conscience, Heaven-born power!
Shed transport on their own last hour."

But now, my Lord, forgive the Muse,
Who thus hath ventur'd to abuse
With this unhallow'd trifling measure,
One moment of your learned leisure;
And as we're taught, where Truth ne'er fails,
That prayer of righteous man prevails,
O! let me beg, from trifling free,
That you prefer a prayer for me;
That for my short remaining time,
I now may bid adieu to rhyme,
And, like my wiser reverend neighbour,
May dedicate to Heaven my labour.
There was, indeed, long since, a time,
When life and talents in their prime,
Great truths divine e'er I could teach,
And with some small persuasion preach;
But since those happier hours are flown,
Time hath with grey my temples sown,
Hath drawn my teeth, hath pluck'd my hair,
And blurr'd a prospect falsely fair;
The faithless commerce of this world
Down headlong many a hope hath hurl'd,
And Disappointment's venom'd dart
With varied wounds transfix'd my heart;
And yet, my lord, there is a thing,
Which still might ease and comfort bring,
It still might lasting bliss renew,
To preach like *Horsley*, or like *Yes.*

Wotton, May 16, 1787. R. B.

ANACREON.
Ode XLV.

AS Vulcan in the Lemnian grove
Was forging once the darts of love,
Venus stood by, and with a smile
Approv'd her skilful husband's toil;
And, as well pleas'd the work she view'd,
With honey all the points embu'd:
But Love, on mischief ever fix'd,
Gall's bitter produce slily mix'd.
It happen'd so, that mighty Mars
Pass'd there, returning from the wars;
And, strongly arm'd in every part,
Despis'd Love's puny little dart,
"This arrow, you so much despise,
Can pierce however," Cupid cries,
"And, by experience wiser grown,
Henceforward you my power shall own."
He said, and took a steady aim;
Too sure for Mars, the weapon came;
His liver felt the piercing shaft:
He deeply sigh'd; fair Venus laugh'd.
Mars cries, "Come, wanton boy of play,
Here take your baneful dart away!"
Love saw him caught within the snare,
And answer'd; "No, pray keep it there!"

ANACREONTIADES.

On the late FRANCIS BASSETT, *Esq. Lieut.-Col. of the* North Devon *Militia, and some time Member of Parliament for* Barnstaple.

OF polish'd manners, and of social soul;
Delight of toilets; glad'ner o'er the bowl;
Rever'd by soldiers; firm in Freedom's cause;
Support alike of monarch and of laws;
Sincere in friendship; bless'd with lib'ral mind;
Beneficent of heart, humane, and kind:
Such late was BASSETT!—genuine worth to prove
A pleasing passport to the realms above!

Devonshire, Nov. 1802. PYLADES.

PRO-

PROCEEDINGS IN PARLIAMENT, 1802.

H. OF COMMONS.

June 15.

The West India Dock, the French Postage, the Foreign Offence Trial, and the Election Ballot bills were passed.

Mr. *Western* complained of certain oppressions which had taken place in collecting the malt tax, the excise officers having assumed a power to levy that tax on persons who did not come under the provisions of the act. Mr. Western was assured the circumstance should be inquired into.

June 16.

The Irish Coffee, the Clergy Non-residence, the Irish Parliament House Sale, the Smuggling, the Miners' Militia, and the Army and Marine Mutiny bills were passed.

In a Committee on the act relative to the importation of Spermaceti Oil from the American Colonies, restored to the French and Batavian Republics by the Treaty of Peace, it was agreed to repeal the present duties, and to impose in lieu thereof a duty of *2l.* 3*s.* 10*d.* per ton.

H. OF LORDS.

June 17.

The bill for altering and amending the Lords Act for Relief of Debtors, on the motion of Lord *Alvanley*, was put off for three months.

In the Commons the same day, Mr. *Tierney* brought forward his customary resolutions on finance, in opposition to the statements of the Chancellor of the Exchequer. The first resolutions being put; on the motion of Mr. *Addington*, the debate on this subject was deferred.

The New Forest Game bill was put off for three months, many gentlemen thinking it an infringement on their manorial rights

The Stamp Duty, the Irish Lottery Licence, the Innkeepers Allowance, and the Auction Duty bills were passed.

H. OF LORDS.

June 18.

After much conversation between the Earl of *Suffolk*, Lord *Thurlow*, the Duke of *Norfolk*, the Lord Chancellor, &c. the motion for repealing the standing orders relating to the Pedigree of Peers was carried, 19 against 13.

In the Commons the same day, the National Debt, the Little Goes, the 1,500,000*l.* Exchequer bills, and the Land Tax Redemption bills were passed.

June 19.

The report of the Paper Duty bill was brought up, and the amendments were agreed to. A clause was added, allowing the paper that had paid the former duties the full drawback on exportation.

The Deer Stealing, Lord Hutchinson's Annuity, the Hydrometer, the Isle of Man, and the Milford Haven Whale Fishery bills were passed.

June 21.

The Consolidated Funds, the Post Horse Duty, the Five Millions Exchequer bills, the Irish Militia Pay, the Irish Militia Discharge, the Irish Imports and Exports, the Custom Duties, and the Paper Duties bills were passed.

Papers relative to the Carnatic were presented; and other papers ordered.

H. OF LORDS.

June 22.

The Royal Assent was given by Commission to 81 public and private bills.

The Irish uncertificated Bankrupts' bill was put off for three months, on the motion of Lord *Limerick*.

In a Committee on the bill respecting Aliens, a long conversation took place between Lords *Holland*, *Pelham*, *Suffolk*, *Rosslyn*, *Carlisle*, and the Lord Chancellor, in defence of, and censuring the conduct of the late Ministers respecting Aliens.

In the Commons the same day, the *Chancellor of the Exchequer* presented his financial resolutions, which, he said, differed in several respects from those which the Hon. Gentleman (Mr. *Tierney*) had laid on the table.

At the request of Mr. *Tierney*, the discussion was postponed till Friday.

Mr. *Nicholls* rose, pursuant to the notice he had given of a motion relative to the transactions in the Carnatic. These proceedings, in his opinion, ought to be either avowed and justified, or acknowledged to have been rash and imprudent. He then went into a history of the origin and state of the East India Company.

Mr *Sheridan* moved, that the House be counted; when it being found that there were only 33 members present, the House adjourned.

H. OF LORDS.

June 23.

The Earl of *Suffolk* brought forward his motion on East India affairs; and expressed his surprize at the seizure of the dominions of the Nabob of Arcot, whom he considered as the hereditary friend and firm ally of the British power in India. To the grandfather of the young Nabob (whose dominion had been thus seized, who has himself been dethroned, and with his family cast into prison,) this country owed

owed every poſſeſſion and proſperity ſhe at this day held in India; and the dying injunction of that grandfather to the ſucceſſor to his throne was, to maintain towards the Engliſh that friendſhip, fidelity, and firm alliance, which he had always ſupported. This injunction he had always underſtood to have been religiouſly kept by the young Nabob. The next circumſtance was the ſeizure made by the Company's troops on one-third of the territories of the Nabob of Oude; a tranſaction equally ſurpriſing and unaccountable. We had in the ſervice of that Prince a conſiderable body of troops, aiding in the general defence, for which the Nabob annually paid 50 lacs of rupees, a ſum equal to 600,000*l.* ſterling. In conſequence of a demand on our parts, that ſum was afterwards increaſed to 100 lacs; and this ſum had been regularly paid. He then proceeded to comment upon the debt of the Company, which he ſaid had been in a conſtant ſtate of increaſe ſince 1786, when it was only 10,000,000*l.* but it had ſince increaſed to the enormous ſum of 22,000,000*l.*; and there was a balance due to Government for the laſt renewal of their charter, as they had not been able to pay more than 500,000*l.* of their contract. This declining and alarming ſtate of the Company he attributed entirely to the ſyſtem of Mr. Dundas, and lamented he had not yet taken his ſeat in that Houſe to confront the charge. He concluded by moving an addreſs to his Majeſty, praying for an account of the debts, &c. of the Eaſt India Company.

The Earl of *Dartmouth*, in a ſhort reply, endeavoured to controvert the ſtatement of Lord S. He read a number of comparative ſtatements from 1786 to 1801, and contended that the Company's debt was only 18,000,000*l.*; while the revenues, on a compariſon of 1786 with laſt year, had increaſed 11,000,000*l.*

The Earl of *Suffolk* replied; after which the motion was agreed to.

On the motion for the third reading of the Little Go bill, Lord *Holland* ſtrongly expreſſed his diſapprobation of the meaſure.

The *Lord Chancellor* ſaid, this ſpecies of gambling had arrived to ſuch an alarming height, that the power to be veſted in Magiſtrates by this bill was not at all too ſtrong.

The Alien bill, after conſiderable debate, was read a ſecond time.

In the Commons the ſame day, Mr. *Wallis* moved for a letter from Huſſein Ally, the reputed ſon of the late Nabob of Arcot, to J. S. Hall and S. Johnſtone, Eſqrs. and other papers relative to the Carnatic, which were immediately preſented.

Mr. *Sheridan* made a long ſpeech on the importance of the ſubject, and the wavering conduct of certain Members. He requeſted the Houſe to take the papers into their ſerious conſideration; and then preſented a petition; ſetting forth,

"That the underſigned, immediate deſcendants of his late Highneſs Wallajah Behauder, &c. &c. and brothers of his Highneſs Omdut ul Omrah, &c. late Newaubs of the Carnatic, approach the Houſe with heartfelt grief and affliction.—That they have not been accuſtomed, from birth and ſituation, to ſeek and implore aſſiſtance at a foreign hand, and are wholly unacquainted with the language of petition; and would therefore hope, that the Houſe will impute any failure in form or reſpect, if any ſhould be conceived, to their utter want of knowledge in the cuſtoms and manners which the Houſe may chance to have ordained: but they feel aſſured, that the Houſe will not turn aſide from any ſubject of juſt complaint, in whatever form or whatever language it preſent itſelf.—That it is with confidence, therefore, that they approach, and make known thoſe ſufferings, which have weighed them down to the earth: for they have to acquaint the Houſe, that they cannot but conſider and lament the late unfortunate ſucceſſion to the Muſnad of the Carnatic, dictated by the government of Fort St. George, by the ſword of the Eaſt India Company, as the deſtruction of the deſcent of their antient and honourable family, a degradation of the dignity of the ſovereignty, an abuſe of the ordinations of the law, and a ſacrifice of the rights of the people.—That they enjoyed indeed an inſtant happineſs in contemplating the acceſſion of a Prince deſcended from the loins of their much beloved and highly honoured Brother, and appointed by the will of his Royal Father, as of right, to the Muſnud of his predeceſſors; but had ſcarcely time to congratulate themſelves and his people on the event, before they had the miſery to behold him caſt from his throne, placed amongſt the loweſt of his ſubjects, and his hereditary empire and dominions conveyed, by the hand of an unlawful ſucceſſor, as a largeſs to thoſe who had forced him, with a diſregard of every principle of right and of humaniſed policy, into an unbidden ſituation:—by which flagrant act of injuſtice, they have humbly to repreſent to the Houſe, that the real and indiſputable heir to the empire has been circumvented; and they, the deſcendants from a line of ſovereigns, barred for ever, both in themſelves and progeny, from the enjoyment of their hereditary honours and dignities, have been reduced into a ſtate of dependency on that power which has occaſioned this mighty and incomparable miſchief, and are delivered into the cuſtody of him, who, with ſo little conſideration and remorſe, has already ſacrificed the rights, and may eventually devote the perſons, of his kind:—they therefore implore and beſeech the Houſe (for, alas! they have no other hope) to enquire into, and conſider, their diſtreſſed condition, and af-

ford them that relief which the Houſe, in its wiſdom and juſtice, ſhall think fit: and they the ſubſcribers, and a grateful people, ſhall ever pray for the long continuation of the proſperity and honour of the Houſe.

The *Chancellor of the Exchequer* objected to the petition; and ſaid, that no ſuſpicions ought to attach to the conduct of perſons at the head of affairs in India, as the papers were very imperfect.

June 24.

Mr. *Wilberforce*, after ſome obſervations, moved that 5000*l.* be granted to Dr. Smith, for the diſcovery of nitrous fumigation; without paying the fees. Agreed to.

June 25.

The debate on the financial reſolutions was reſumed by Mr *Tierney*; who obſerved, that one of the reſolutions of the Chancellor of the Exchequer eſtimated the ſum, annually applicable to the reduction of the national debt of Great Britain, at 5,800,000*l.*; whereas that was the amount of the ſum applicable to the national debt of Great Britain and Ireland; the ſum applicable to the reduction of the debt of Great Britain alone being 5,587,399*l.* He wiſhed that both ſets of reſolutions ſhould remain upon the Journals for the inveſtigation of poſterity, and concluded with moving his firſt reſolution.

The *Chancellor of the Exchequer* made ſome obſervations upon the reſolutions of Mr. Tierney, which he admitted were accurate, except in a few inſtances: theſe inſtances he proceeded to point out, and noticed ſeveral conſiderable ſums which Mr. T. had overlooked. Both ſtatements were ſo nearly alike, he wiſhed them to remain on the books.

Mr. *Tierney* entered into a vindication of his reſolutions, and was corrected by Mr. *Vanſittart*.

The *Chancellor of the Exchequer* then read over his own financial reſolutions, accompanying them with a few explanatory obſervations; the reſult of which was, that a ſurplus was left of 1,600,000*l.* for any increaſed military eſtabliſhment beyond that which exiſted before the war, and the increaſed expences that had ſince grown upon it.

Mr. *Tierney*, in a reply of ſome length, drew an inference unfavourable to our commerce, from the Peace, becauſe the Chancellor of the Exchequer had proved that it had continually increaſed during the War.

The actual ſurplus, he ſaid, would be no more than 1,170,000*l.* and if 30,000 ſeamen were to be maintained, inſtead of a ſurplus, there would be a deficiency.

The *Chancellor of the Exchequer* replied; after which, Mr. *Vanſittart* made an able ſpeech, to prove that our commerce had increaſed, not by the war; but, notwithſtanding the war, our revenues had increaſed in conſequence.

The previous queſtion being negatived on each of Mr. Tierney's reſolutions, thoſe of the Chancellor of the Exchequer were agreed to.

The *Chancellor of the Exchequer* then moved addreſſes to his Majeſty, for church preferment to the Rev. Mr. Barton the chaplain; allowances to the officers of the Houſe, &c. &c.; and alſo for 1700*l.* to defray the expence of tranſcribing the ancient manuſcripts found at Herculaneum. All which were agreed to.

Mr. *Addington* then gave notice of his intention of bringing forward, early in the next ſeſſion, a meaſure for preventing in future any exceedings in the Civil Liſt; and alſo another very important meaſure, to provide proper ſurgical aſſiſtance on-board merchant veſſels, by which the profeſſional gentlemen, diſmiſſed from ſhips of war, would find employment.

H. OF LORDS.

June 26.

The Royal Aſſent was given by commiſſion to the Five Millions Exchequer Bills bill, the Iriſh Controverted Election bill, and upwards of 38 other bills.

In the Commons the ſame day, Lord *Arden* informed the Houſe, his Majeſty had been waited on with the ſeveral Addreſſes; and he had, in compliance with them, given directions accordingly.

H. OF LORDS.

June 28.

About three o'clock His Majeſty came in ſtate to the Houſe; and being ſeated on the Throne, the Houſe of Commons attended at the Bar, when the Speaker thus addreſſed his Majeſty:

"Moſt Gracious Sovereign,

"It is my duty to preſent to your Majeſty the bills for completing the ſupplies, which your Majeſty's faithful Commons have granted for the ſervice of the year. With heartfelt gratitude they acknowledge your Majeſty's paternal goodneſs and wiſdom, which have already enabled them to make a large reduction of the publick burthens, by the termination of a long and eventful war; a war juſt and neceſſary in its origin, conducted with energy, ſuſtained with fortitude, ſignalized by triumphs ſurpaſſing the fame of our anceſtors, and obtained in countries unviſited by their arms—and concluded at length by a Peace, which has added new conqueſts to your Crown, and given repoſe and ſafety to theſe its ancient dominions, whoſe Peers and Commons have now for the ſecond year the happineſs of being aſſembled in

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one United Parliament at the foot of your Throne. Thus circumſtanced, your Majeſty's faithful Commons not only look forward with a ſanguine hope that they may not ſoon be called to the hard neceſſity of augmenting the public debt by future burthens; but they have deemed it their duty to look back to the debt already incurred, and with the ſame characteriſtic ſpirit which firſt laid the foundation of an effectual ſyſtem for the extinction of the national debt, they have proceeded to arrange and ſettle a plan for accelerating that extinction, by pledging the future application of their growing means to the accompliſhment of the ſame great object. At a time when their attention had been directed to theſe conſiderations, and when they have alſo found that taxes of unprecedented weight, though wiſely impoſed to meet the exigencies of ſuch a war, might nevertheleſs be now prudently repealed, it has given the higheſt ſatisfaction to your Majeſty's faithful Commons to relieve thoſe preſſing demands which the general difficulties of the times had caſt upon the proviſion aſſigned by Parliament, for the ſupport of your Majeſty's Houſehold and the honour and dignity of your Crown: for this country has not now to learn, that its Monarchy is the beſt and ſtrongeſt ſecurity for its liberties, and that the ſplendour of the Throne reflects luſtre and dignity upon the whole nation. Theſe, Sire, are amongſt the memorable events of a ſeſſion thus far protracted; upon which we reflect with a conſcious ſatisfaction, that to the diſcharge of great duties we have brought proportionate exertions. And we now indulge the flattering hope, that we may ſafely apply ourſelves to cultivate the arts of peace; arts long dear to your Majeſty, and congenial to the temper of your people, whoſe ſpirit of enterprize in foreign commerce, and internal improvement, unexampled in its exertions throughout the war, may now expand itſelf with redoubled activity; and by providing new ſources of ſtrength and wealth for this country, fix the ſtability of our own power, and at the ſame time promote the common intereſts of Europe, and of all the civilized nations of the world. The bills which I have to preſent to your Majeſty are, an Act for granting to his Majeſty certain ſums from the Conſolidated Fund; and an Act for granting to his Majeſty certain duties on the Imports and Exports of Ireland. To which your Commons, with all humility, entreat your Majeſty's Royal Aſſent."

The Royal Aſſent having been given to theſe bills, his Majeſty was pleaſed to make the following moſt gracious Speech from the Throne:

"My Lords, and Gentlemen,

"The public buſineſs being concluded, I think it proper to cloſe this ſeſſion of Parliament. During a long and laborious attendance, you have invariably manifeſted the juſt ſenſe you entertain of the great truſt committed to your charge. The objects of your deliberations have been unuſually numerous and important, and I derive the utmoſt ſatisfaction from the conviction that the wiſdom of your proceedings will be fully proved by their effects in promoting the beſt intereſts of my people throughout every part of my dominions.

Gentlemen of the Houſe of Commons,

The ample proviſion you have made for the various branches of the public ſervice demands my warmeſt acknowledgements; and my particular thanks are due for the liberality which you have ſhewn in exonerating my civil government and houſehold from the debt with which they were unavoidably burthened. Whilſt I regret the amount of the ſupplies which circumſtances have rendered neceſſary, it is a relief to me to contemplate the ſtate of our Manufactures, Commerce, and Revenue, which afford the moſt deciſive and gratifying proofs of the abundance of our internal reſources, and of the growing proſperity of the country.

My Lords, and Gentlemen,

As I think it expedient that the election of a new Parliament ſhould take place without delay; it is my intention, forthwith, to give directions for diſſolving the preſent, and for calling a new Parliament. In communicating to you this intention, I cannot ſuppreſs thoſe ſentiments of entire approbation with which I reflect upon every part of your conduct ſince I firſt met you in this place. The unexampled difficulties of our ſituation required the utmoſt efforts of that wiſdom and fortitude which you ſo eminently diſplayed in contending with them, and by which they have been ſo happily ſurmounted. From your judicious and ſalutary meaſures during the laſt year, my people derived all the relief which could be afforded under one of the ſevereſt diſpenſations of Providence; and it was by the ſpirit and determination which uniformly animated your councils, aided by the unprecedented exertions of my Fleets and Armies, and the zealous and cordial co-operation of my people, that I was enabled to proſecute with ſucceſs, and terminate with honour, the long and arduous conteſt in which we have been engaged. The ſame ſenſe of public duty, the ſame ſolicitude for the welfare of your country, will now, in your individual characters, induce you to encourage, by all the means in your power, the cultivation and improvement of the advantages of Peace. My endeavours will never be wanting, to preſerve the bleſſings by which we are ſo eminently diſtinguiſhed, and to prove that the proſperity and happineſs of all claſſes of my faithful ſubjects are the objects

jects which are always the neareſt to my heart."

Then the *Lord Chancellor*, by his Majeſty's command, ſaid,

"My Lords and Gentlemen,

"It is his Majeſty's royal will and pleaſure, that this Parliament be prorogued to Tueſday, the 17th Day of Auguſt next, to be then here holden; and this Parliament is accordingly prorogued to Tueſday, the 17th day of Auguſt next."

The Commons being returned from the Houſe of Lords, the Speaker read his Majeſty's moſt gracious Speech; which concluded the important proceedings of the Firſt Parliament of Great Britain and Ireland.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE SECOND SESSION OF THE IMPERIAL PARLIAMENT.

H. OF LORDS.

November 16.

The *Lord Chancellor* informed their Lordſhips, that his Majeſty had iſſued a Commiſſion for holding a Parliament. His Lordſhip, with the Archbiſhop of *Canterbury* and the Duke of *Portland*, having taken their ſeats as Commiſſioners, Sir F. Molyneux was ordered to command the attendance of the Commons, who accordingly appeared at the bar, preceded by their clerk, Mr Lee.

The *Lord Chancellor*, after ordering the Royal Commiſſion to be read, informed them, that, as ſoon as the Members of both Houſes were ſworn in, his Majeſty would communicate to them his reaſons for calling the preſent Parliament; and that it was his Majeſty's pleaſure that they ſhould proceed to the choice of a Speaker. The Commons then retiring, the Lord Chancellor and about 20 other Peers took the uſual oaths.

In the Commons, the ſame day, a great number of Members took the Qualification Oath. At half-paſt two, Sir F. Molyneux ſummoned Mr. Lee and the Members to the Houſe of Lords. Mr. Lee accordingly went, attended by the Members. Having returned, and taken his ſeat at the table;

Sir *William Scott* roſe, and, after ſtating at large the qualifications and talents neceſſary for the exalted ſituation of Speaker, and complimenting the gentleman who ſo honourably and uſefully filled that ſituation in the laſt Parliament, moved "That the Right Hon. Charles Abbot be called to the Chair."

Mr. *Henry Laſcelles* ſeconded the motion; which was carried unanimouſly.

Mr. *Abbot* returned thanks for the high honour conferred upon him; and was immediately conducted to the Chair by Sir W. Scott and Mr. H. Laſcelles. When he was ſeated, he thus addreſſed the Houſe:—"Placed a ſecond time in this Chair, by the indulgent favour of the Houſe, I beg leave to aſſure them, that my mind is impreſſed with the deepeſt ſenſe of gratitude for the honour conferred upon me: but the Houſe will judge of my ſincerity rather by my future endeavours to execute properly the arduous duties of this office, than by any language I can at preſent uſe, which muſt be inadequate to expreſs the ſentiments I feel."

Lord *Caſtlereagh* then congratulated the Speaker, in an elegant ſpeech, upon the choice which the Houſe had made, which met with the moſt cordial approbation.

H. OF LORDS.

November 17.

The *Lord Chancellor*, Lord *Pelham*, and Lord *Walſingham*, having taken their ſeats as Royal Commiſſioners, ordered the Uſher of the Black Rod to ſummon the Commons. They ſoon entered, preceded by Mr. *Abbot*, who, advancing to the Bar, informed the Commiſſioners, that the Commons having proceeded to the election of a Speaker, their choice had fallen on him.

The *Lord Chancellor*, after paſſing the cuſtomary compliments, declared his Majeſty's approbation; and Mr. *Abbot*, in reply, profeſſed to entertain the deepeſt ſenſe of the Royal favour, and claimed, as uſual, the privilege of freedom of ſpeech, freedom of arreſt, and all other privileges enjoyed by the Houſe of Commons.

The *Lord Chancellor* then ſtated, that his Majeſty confirmed all the antient privileges of the Commons; and aſſured the Speaker, that his conduct ſhould always experience the moſt favourable conſtruction.

In the Commons, the ſame day, the Uſher of the Black Rod ſummoned the Members to the Houſe of Lords. They accordingly went up; and on their return the Speaker acquainted them, that his Majeſty approved their election of a Speaker.

Both Houſes were occupied, from the 18th to the 22d of November, in ſwearing in their reſpective Members.

H. OF LORDS.

November 23.

Between 2 and 3, his Majeſty came in ſtate to the Houſe of Peers; and, having taken his ſeat upon the Throne, the Uſher of the Black Rod was ordered to require the attendance of the Houſe of Commons; who inſtantly accompanied their Speaker to the Bar of this Houſe, when his Majeſty was pleaſed to addreſs the two Houſes of Parliament in the following moſt gracious Speech:

"My

"My Lords, and Gentlemen,

"It is highly gratifying to me to reſort to your advice and aſſiſtance after the opportunity which has been recently afforded of collecting the ſenſe of my people. The internal proſperity of the country has realized our moſt ſanguine hopes. We have experienced the bounty of Divine Providence in the produce of an abundant harveſt: the ſtate of the manufactures, commerce, and revenue, of my United Kingdom is flouriſhing beyond example; and the loyalty and attachment which are manifeſted to my perſon and government afford the ſtrongeſt indications of the juſt ſenſe that is entertained of the numerous bleſſings enjoyed under the protection of our happy Conſtitution. In my intercourſe with Foreign Powers, I have been actuated by a ſincere diſpoſition for the maintenance of peace: It is nevertheleſs impoſſible for me to loſe ſight of that eſtabliſhed and wiſe ſyſtem of policy by which the intereſts of other States are connected with our own; and I cannot therefore be indifferent to any material change in their relative condition and ſtrength. My conduct will be invariably regulated by a due conſideration of the actual ſituation of Europe, and by a watchful ſolicitude for the permanent welfare of my people. You will, I am perſuaded, agree with me in thinking, that it is incumbent upon us to adopt thoſe means of ſecurity which are beſt calculated to afford the proſpect of preſerving to my ſubjects the bleſſings of peace.

"Gentlemen of the Houſe of Commons,

"I have ordered the eſtimates for the enſuing year to be laid before you; and I rely on your zeal and liberality in providing for the various branches of the public ſervice, which it is a great ſatisfaction to me to think may be fully accompliſhed without any conſiderable addition to the burthens of my people.

"My Lords, and Gentlemen,

"I contemplate, with the utmoſt ſatisfaction, the great and increaſing benefits produced by that important meaſure which has united the intereſts and conſolidated the reſources of Great Britain and Ireland. The improvement and extenſion of theſe advantages will be objects of your unremitting care and attention. The trade and commerce of my ſubjects, ſo eſſential to the ſupport of public credit and of our maritime ſtrength, will, I am perſuaded, receive from you every poſſible encouragement, and you will readily lend your aſſiſtance in affording to mercantile tranſactions, in every part of my United Kingdom, all the facility and accommodation that may be conſiſtent with the ſecurity of the public revenue. To uphold the honour of the country, to encourage its induſtry, to improve its reſources, and to maintain the true principles of the Conſtitution in Church and State, are the great and leading duties which you are called upon to diſcharge. In the performance of them, you may be aſſured of my uniform and cordial ſupport; it being my moſt earneſt wiſh to cultivate a perfect harmony and confidence between me and my Parliament, and to promote to the utmoſt the welfare of my faithful ſubjects, whoſe intereſts and happineſs I ſhall ever conſider as inſeparable from my own."

His Majeſty having retired; between four and five o'clock, Lord *Arden* roſe to move an addreſs of thanks for his Majeſty's moſt gracious ſpeech.

Lord *Nelſon* ſeconded the motion. He would ſtate, from what he had ſeen of the ravages of war, that no man could better appreciate all the bleſſings of peace; but, at the ſame time, no man had a more lively ſenſe of what was due to the honour and intereſts of his country; and he therefore cordially thanked his Majeſty for his determination to regard the proceedings of the other Powers of Europe with a watchful eye. In the courſe of his viſits to different parts of the Continent, he had the ſatisfaction to obſerve the high eſtimation in which the character of our country and Government was held. To preſerve the bleſſings of peace, and to maintain this proud diſtinction, nothing could be better calculated than the language he had that day heard from the Throne.

The Earl of *Carliſle* ſaid, the opinions he had held on the ſubject of the late treaty of peace were confirmed by every event which had ſince taken place. The preſent Adminiſtration was the ſource of all our misfortunes. They were the authors of a peace pregnant with ruin to the country, and which had already produced greater evils than could have reſulted from the moſt unſucceſsful wars. He muſt, however, congratulate the Houſe on the adoption of a higher tone that day, which ſeemed to argue ſome alteration in the ſyſtem of his Majeſty's Councils.

The Marquis of *Abercorn* followed on the ſame ſide. We had now, he obſerved, a rival more ſucceſsfully hoſtile in time of peace than ever he had been in war; a rival, whoſe hand was eternally placed on his ſword, and whoſe foot was ſet in every little State around him; and it was high time to decide whether we ſhould make a preparation for war, or throw ourſelves upon the will of the perſon who ruled the fate of France.

The Duke of *Norfolk* deprecated all interference to prevent any alliances which France might think proper to make on the Continent.

Lord *Grenville* prefaced a moſt nervous and comprehenſive ſpeech by ſtating, that the preſent Parliament was aſſembled at a moment the moſt awful and anxious of any

that

that ever a British Legislature met its Sovereign. His Lordship recapitulated every event which had agitated Europe since the signature of the Definitive Treaty; commented on each of the many instances in which the peace had enabled France subsequently to aggrandize herself; and severely reprehended the imbecile measures of the Ministers. We had no choice now; let us wish for peace ever so much, we could not keep it: if there was any hope, it could only be founded in measures of complete preparation, and in the language of energy and decision held out to the enemy. We must exert ourselves; we must strain every nerve; we must struggle for an existence: but he had no hesitation in saying, that, if we meant to make that struggle effectual, it must not be under the auspices of the present persons in office. No, not under such Ministers. There was but one man in the kingdom to whom every eye was directed—to whom every heart was attracted, as alone equal to rally the national force; as alone equal to "weather the storm."

Lord *Carysfort*, in an able speech, enforced by new illustration the reasonings of Lord Grenville.

Lords *Pelham* and *Hobart* replied shortly to some of the points alluded to in the foregoing speeches.

The question was then put upon the Address; which was agreed to *nemine dissentiente*.

ABSTRACT OF FOREIGN OCCURRENCES.

FRANCE.

Paris, Oct. 27. By a decree of the Consuls, a colossal statue is to be erected in the Place des Victories, in memory of Gen. Dessaix, killed at the battle of Marengo.

The Curé of Saint Roch, in a moment of folly, refused to pray for the soul of Mademoiselle Chameroi, and to admit her corpse into the church, because she had been an actress. One of his colleagues, a reasonable man, acquainted with the real morality of the Gospel, received the funeral procession in the church of St. Thomas, where service was performed with the usual solemnities. The Archbishop of Paris has ordered the Curé of Saint Roch to be suspended for three months, that he may remember that Jesus Christ commands us to pray even for our enemies; and that, recalled to his duty by meditation, he may learn that all these superstitious practices preserved by some rituals (and which, originating in times of ignorance, or created by fervid imaginations, degraded religion by their fooleries,) were proscribed by the Concordat and law of Germinal 18th.

M. Delille, the celebrated French poet, lately sent in his resignation as Lecturer in Latin Poetry in the College of France, alledging as a reason the weakness of his sight, and the general debility of his frame. But his colleagues, who preserved this situation for him during eight years that he was absent, and who are most sincerely attached to him, have unanimously resolved not to accept his resignation, and to assure him of their determined resolution to continue a substitute in his room.

Oct. 28. The First Consul set out yesterday for Rouen. Madame Bonaparte accompanies him. The object of his journey is, to visit the important manufactories of the department of the Lower Seine.

Nov. 3. The First Consul arrived at Rouen on the 30th ult. at a quarter past four in the afternoon, accompanied by Madame Bonaparte. He was escorted by a party of the Consular Guard, joined by the town volunteers, and received by the Prefect of the department, at the head of the constituted, civil, and military authorities, at the entrance of the Cours de Paris, amidst the discharge of cannon and ringing of bells. He was then addressed by the Prefect and Citizen Fontenay, the Mayor of Rouen. The latter, presenting him with the keys of the place, said, "General Consul, we present to the august Chief of the State the keys of the city where his wished-for presence occasions universal joy; the remover of our evils, the pacificator of the two worlds, the founder of true liberty:—Such are, above all, General First Consul, your titles of glory, and those which our grateful hearts particularly love to bring to your remembrance. The acclamations, heard in every quarter, express, more strongly than words can do, the sentiments of respect, admiration, and affection, which they excite in our hearts."—The First Consul replied, "I know no person who is more deserving of being entrusted with the keys of the city of Rouen than the worthy Mayor who presides over it. But the keys, which I will entrust to nobody, are those of the hearts of all the inhabitants of Rouen and of this department." The First Consul then saw the Mayor into his carriage, observing to him, "In your person I do honour to the inhabitants of Rouen." He was then conducted to the Prefecture, where a triumphal arch had been erected, amidst incessant acclamations of "Vive Bonaparte!" and in the evening there was a general illumination and display of fire-works.

The First Consul visited, on his way to Rouen, the manufactories of Louvieres and Romelly. He stopped for a considerable time on the field of battle at Ivry, and inspected with earnestness the situation of the two armies. He ordered the pyramid, which had been thrown down during the Revolution, to be replaced. On his entering

ing Ecreux, the Mayor preſented him with the keys of the town. Twenty young girls, the oldeſt of whom was not more than 12 years, delivered an occaſional addreſs in verſe to Madame Bonaparte.

Havre, Nov. 9. The Firſt Conſul inſpected the dock-yards, ports, and every object worthy of attention at this place. Yeſterday he embarked on-board a lugger for Honfleur, where he examined, with the minuteſt attention, the baſons and the poſitions by which that port is commanded. He returned the ſame day, and, having paſſed the troops in review, and examined the arſenal, ſet out at ſix in the morning for Dieppe. The different addreſſes preſented to him and Madame Bonaparte were diſtinguiſhed for gratitude and affection.

Beauvais, Nov. 13. The Firſt Conſul left Dieppe at ſix in the morning. He arrived at Forges at 11. The Conſtituted Authorities of the Arondiſſement of Neufchatel were aſſembled, and were preſented to him. He viſited a manufactory of pottery, which begins to proſper. The Firſt Conſul arrived at Giſors at ſeven P. M. and alighted at the manufactory of Citizen Morris. He viſited it at ten o'clock: it was illuminated inſide and outſide. He ſupped and ſlept at the manufactory. He arrived at 11 in the morning in our town. The Conſtituted Authorities offered him the uſual preſents, and a groupe of young girls preſented to him the ſtandard of Jeanne Hachette*.

Paris, Nov. 15. The firing of cannon announced laſt night the return of the Firſt Conſul, who arrived at St. Cloud at half-paſt ſeven.

It is generally believed at Mentz, that the Firſt Conſul will viſit in December the department of the left bank of the Rhine.

The Senate, by an Organic Senatus Conſultum of the 18th inſt. have decreed, that, for five years from the publication of that Act, all foreigners who have rendered or ſhall render important ſervices to the Republic, who ſhall bring into it talents, inventions, or uſeful induſtry, or who ſhall form great eſtabliſhments, ſhall, after being domiciliated one year, be admitted to enjoy the rights of a French citizen. This right is to be conferred by a decree of Government, upon the report of the Miniſter of the Interior.

Calais, Nov. 10. His Excellency Lord Whitworth arrived this day at 3 o'clock, after a pleaſant paſſage of four hours and a half. He was received, on his landing, by an immenſe concourſe of people, and with much huzzaing. The guns were fired, and flags diſplayed on the church ſteeples, &c. When his Excellency arrived at the inn where a captain's guard mounted, he was complimented by the Conſtituted Authorities, conſiſting of the Mayor, the Commiſſary General Mongaud, the Juge de Paix, &c. After them came Gen. Barbaſanne, at the head of the officers of the garriſon. After dinner, his Excellency and ſuite were formally invited to aſſiſt at the theatre, in order, as it was ſaid, that the publick might have an opportunity of ſeeing what had been ſo long and ſo ardently deſired, an Engliſh Ambaſſador in France. They were received with great enthuſiaſm. "God ſave the King" was ſtruck up, and played for a quarter of an hour, but almoſt drowned by the applauſe of the whole houſe, who ſtood up whilſt it was playing, in the good old Engliſh faſhion.

Paris, Nov. 14. Lord Whitworth arrived at Paris this day. Every attention was paid to his Lordſhip by M. Talleyrand, and the other Miniſters of the Republic; but he is not to be preſented to the Firſt Conſul until the firſt grand day of audience, which will not take place until the 6th of December.

SWITZERLAND.

The military force diſpatched by the Firſt Conſul, to re-eſtabliſh the *tranquillity* of Switzerland, has proved too powerful to be reſiſted: the patriotic confederacy has, in every part, been diſjointed, and fallen to pieces. The Diet of Schwitz has diſſolved itſelf, and the troops of the ſmall Cantons have been diſbanded, and returned home. It is probable, that the whole of the French army in the Helvetic territory, which is eſtimated at little ſhort of 40,000 men, will continue to occupy the country until the concluſion of the definitive arrangement, which is to take place at Paris. Before the Provifional Government diſſolved itſelf, it addreſſed a Proclamation to the inhabitants of the city and country parts; aſſuring them, "that *they yielded only to force of arms*, and that they reſerve to themſelves, by a ſolemn proteſt to Switzerland in general, and to the canton of Zurich in particular, the right of giving

* A native of Beauvais, who put herſelf at the head of ſome of her townſwomen in 1472, to fight the Burgundians, who at that time were cloſely beſieging the place. On the day of aſſault, ſeeing a Burgundian mount the breach, and plant his ſtandard there, our heroine ſnatched the colours from their place, and threw the ſoldier down from the wall. The name of this Amazon is immortalized at Beauvais; her picture is placed in the town-houſe, and her deſcendants have ever ſince been free from taxes. There uſed to be, and we ſuppoſe ſtill is, on the 10th of June in every year, a ſolemn proceſſion to celebrate the anniverſary of this exploit; in which proceſſion the women had the precedency; and while Jeanne lived ſhe walked at the head of them, bearing the identical ſtandard, which is ſtill kept in the church of the Jacobins.

themselves a Constitution adapted to their interests—a right which the Treaty of Luneville had formally ensured to them."

The Gallo-Helvetic Government have addressed a Proclamation to the people of Switzerland upon the present state of affairs; in which they insult them by telling them, that they have deserved their suffering—"The French troops have penetrated into all your Cantons; deprived you of the arms which you turned against your Government, and have thus declared to Europe that you are at once incapable of remaining at peace, and unworthy of keeping them yourselves!"—Proceeding in the same strain of mockery and insult, they ask to whom are the Cantons indebted for the return of the French troops? They answer, not to the Senate, but to the Diet of Schwitz. But the most important part of this Proclamation is the assertion, that it is now more than ever the interest of Switzerland "to follow the political system of France." *Marcher dans le système politique de la France.* This is to be the end of that mediation, which was only to consist in giving counsels, and which was to establish the perfect freedom and independence of the nation. Switzerland will be for ever yoked to the fate and fortunes of France, and, in all future wars between France and Austria, will be occupied as a military post, and become, as it was in the last war, the theatre of the most bloody contests. The Proclamation concludes with telling the people drily, that they will be required to defray the expences of the French troops, "whom their ill conduct has brought into the country."

Aloys Reding and General Auf-der-Maur, together with the brother of the former, and several other of the Swiss patriots, were brought prisoners to Zurich on the 8th instant, and conveyed before Gen. Serras. They are to be sent to the castle of Challon, on the banks of the Lake of Geneva, till farther orders. This measure, which was ordered by Gen. Ney, has caused a great sensation in Switzerland. The disarming of the inhabitants of that unfortunate country proceeds with great activity.—It is evident, that the Swiss people are only kept down by the French troops. The Senate of Berne have declared, that Bonaparte will give them a Constitution, which shall ensure tranquillity; and that they will gratefully accept it.

ITALY.

The death of the Duke of Parma has opened a new scene in Italy, which may not be unproductive of interesting consequences. The entire possessions of that Prince are now, in consequence of a treaty signed between France and Spain in March 1801, declared to belong to the French Republic; and the French Minister has accordingly, in the name of his Government, assumed the right and exercise of the sovereignty.

It is mentioned, that Prince Ruspoli has declined the office of Grand Master of Malta.

M. Erskine, auditor to the Pope, has been informed, by order of his Holiness, that he will be promoted, in the first Consistory that is held, to the dignity of a Cardinal.

The Regency of Tripoli has recognized the flag of the Italian Republic; and a treaty of peace was concluded on the 2d of October between the Regency and Sweden, through the mediation of Bonaparte. This treaty places the political and commercial relations between the two Powers upon the footing in which they stood in 1741, and stipulates for the payment of certain sums by Sweden to Tripoli. The Pacha, to shew his gratitude to Bonaparte for his mediation, undertakes to set Baron Armfeldt, an officer of the Swedish marines, immediately at liberty. The Pacha has also sent the First Consul the following presents, which are arrived at the Lazaret of Toulon, on-board the Freya frigate, commanded by Rear-admiral Cederstrom; two fine Arabian mares, three antelopes, a falcon, and two paroquets, who speak; the one Turkish, the other Arabian.

Extracts from the Registers of the Senate of the LIGURIAN (Genoese) REPUBLIC; *Sitting of August* 23.

The Senate of the Ligurian Republic, considering that it is conformable to the antient institutions of the Republic, to consecrate the images of great men who have rendered it illustrious; considering that Christopher Columbus discovered the new world, and that Napoleone Bonaparte has pacified the old, and, by the labours of his Consulta, extended the limits of Liguria, secured its most important interests, and re-organized its laws; has decreed unanimously, that there shall be erected in the Vestibule of the national palace two marble statues; the first representing Bonaparte, the second Columbus.

(Signed) DURAZZO.
LANZOLA, Sec. Gen.

SPAIN.

A letter from Barcelona speaks in terms of admiration of the entry of their Catholic Majesties into that city. This journey excited the attention of all the kingdom, and attracted a vast concourse of people from every part. The King's suite comprized about 4000 persons, and was preceded by 500 light waggons, drawn by mules, carrying their clothes, &c. The triumphal car, in which the royal pair entered the town, was covered with sheets of gold, sustaining at top a crown of diamonds of

of immenſe value. The car was drawn by knights richly dreſſed, and followed by the guards, ſplendidly attired. The proceſſion laſted upwards of two hours, and the enthuſiaſm of the people on the occaſion was exceſſive. On the day following, their Majeſties went to hear Maſs, when the crowd was ſo great, that ſeveral perſons were croſhed to death. Eight thouſand perſons dine daily at the King's tables, and the expences are diſcharged in ſpecie; a frigate having been ſent round with ſeveral millions of piaſtres for the purpoſe.

GERMANY.

Ratiſbon, Oct. 26. The deputation of the empire has held to-day its twentieth ſitting. The Miniſter of Bohemia made, in the name of his auguſt Conſtituent, a declaration to the following purport:

"His Imperial Majeſty has been pleaſed to announce, by his Sub-delegate to the Deputation Extraordinary of the Empire, that having, agreeable to his anxiety for the maintenance of tranquillity, removed every obſtacle which oppoſed the ſucceſs of his negotiations at Paris, and having taken for the baſis of the concluſive arrangement the Supplement of Indemnity * offered by the French Government itſelf, for his Royal Highneſs the Grand Duke of Tuſcany, his Majeſty hopes to ſee inſtantly eſtabliſhed an amicable underſtanding, which will have for its immediate conſequence the moſt ſatisfactory regulation of the buſineſs with which the Deputation is charged. Since, from the nature of this affair, his Imperial Majeſty muſt reſerve to himſelf a final approbation, he has no doubt but that the Co-eſtates which form a part of the Deputation will content themſelves with this preliminary declaration; and will repoſe in him, on that head, the confidence which he thinks he merits, after having given ſo many proofs of the ſincerity of his views, and the moderation of his ſentiments."

The majority of the Deputation received this declaration with marks of the moſt lively intereſt.

Oct. 27. We have been informed this day of the negotiations which have taken place, touching the Indemnities of the Grand Duke, between the Court of Vienna and the French Government. The following is a brief ſketch:—The plan for inveſting the Archduke with all the eccleſiaſtical poſſeſſions in Suabia having been rejected at Paris, Count Cobentzel received, on the 8th of laſt September, orders to demand from the French Government the exchange of the right bank of the Inn againſt the Auſtrian poſſeſſions in Suabia. This propoſition having met no better reception, that Ambaſſador was authorized to preſent another *projet*, tending to give the Grand Duke Prince Ferdinand, beſides the country of Salzburg, and the other poſſeſſions conferred upon him by the Plan of Indemnities, a maſs of abbeys and other eccleſiaſtical properties, which ſhould make his annual revenue amount to 1,800,000 florins. This is the plan which is ſaid to have received the approbation of the Firſt Conſul; and which has ſerved for the baſis of the Convention that has been concluded at Paris.

Vienna, Nov. 3. On the 20th of October, his Imperial Majeſty, accompanied by Count Francis Von Colloredot, went to Preſburg, and diſſolved the Diet there with the cuſtomary ceremonies. Before his Majeſty reached the bridge of Preſburg, the royal carriage broke down: but the Emperor ſuſtained no hurt.

The Duke of Modena has definitively accepted the Briſgaw as an indemnity for his States in Italy.

Oſnabrug, Nov 9. The following Royal Patent Ordinance, relative to the occupation of this Biſhopric, has been publiſhed here. It is dated Hanover, Nov. 4, 1802:

"We, George the Third, &c. hereby ſignify to the Canons and other clergy, to the Knights, Vaſſals, Burghers, inhabitants, and ſubjects, of the late Biſhopric of Oſnabrug, our royal favour and good will. Foraſmuch, as by the late regulation of the indemnities in Germany, in purſuance of the peace of Luneville, adopted by the Deputation of the Empire at Ratiſbon, the late Biſhopric of Oſnabrug, with all its dependencies, is ſecularized and aſſigned to us and our Houſe, as an hereditary principality, and as ſuch has been accepted by us; and as we have agreed, with reſpect to its ceſſion and evacuation, with its Sovereign, our beloved Prince Frederick Duke of York and Albany, we have thought good, and reſolved, to take poſſeſſion of the ſaid principality of Oſnabrug, with all its dependencies, and the government of the ſame, for us and our houſe; and for that purpoſe, have appointed our State and Cabinet Miniſter, Chriſtian-Louis-Auguſtus Von Arnſwaldt, our Commiſſioner Plenipotentiary, and have ordered our troops to march. We, therefore, by this patent, take on ourſelves the government of the principality of Oſnabrug, and require the Canons and other clergy, the Knights, Vaſſals, Burghers, and other inhabitants and ſubjects, to acknowledge us as their only Sovereign, and to be true and faithful to us, our heirs and ſucceſſors. We cannot doubt but they will deport themſelves peaceably on this occaſion, and render obedience to all orders which may be ſignified to them in our name by our Miniſter Plenipotentiary, and that they will tranſfer to us the fidelity and duty they ſhewed to their former Sovereign; in which caſe they may rely with full confi-

dence

* See page 964.

dence on our unwearied care for their welfare, and paternal protection and favour.

Ad Mandatum Regis et Electoris Speciale.

KIELMANNSEGGE,
ARNSWALDT,
DECKEN.

RUSSIA.

Advices from Peterſburg, of the 15th ult. mention, that an officer who invented a ſtory of a conſpiracy againſt the life of Alexander I. and wounded himſelf with a piſtol to give more ſanction to his wicked invention, has been tried by an Imperial Special Commiſſion, which not only found him guilty of the charges preferred againſt him, but ſentenced him to be quartered alive by four horſes. This ſentence, however, was too ſevere for the humane feelings of the Emperor, who changed it into perpetual baniſhment to Siberia.

The Emperor has publiſhed an Ukaſe, in which he obſerves, that he has been acquainted, that the beſt part of the nobility and citizens avoid the elections, and conſequently the ſervice of the State; by which means offices fall into the hands of perſons unfit for them. The Senate is, therefore, commanded to order the governors of provinces to ſignify to the nobility, by means of their marſhals, and to the citizens by their chief magiſtrates, that it will be highly agreeable to the Emperor if they, in future, attend all elections more punctually; and thus concur, according to the beſt of their abilities, by promoting the choice of proper perſons, to the advantages as well of themſelves as of their country.

EGYPT.

Alexandria, Aug. 17. We are all anxiouſly expecting the arrival of Gen. Stewart from Conſtantinople; in hopes that he will bring us orders for quitting this country, of which we are heartily tired. Theſe barbarians the Turks now regard us with the utmoſt hatred and jealouſy; and, if our force were any way diminiſhed, we ſhould have every thing to apprehend from them. They have already ſtabbed ſeveral of our ſoldiers; and one of our ſentries was killed on his poſt, in endeavouring to protect an Arab woman from one of the Turks, who was going to offer her violence. The offender was ſeized, and proved to be one of the green turban gentry, the deſcendants of Mahomet, whoſe perſons are reckoned ſacred; notwithſtanding which, Lord Cavan inſiſted upon his being publicly ſtrangled; which was done, as uſual, with the bow-ſtring. Our army, which amounts to about 4000 men, are extremely healthy. None have died with the plague ſince the 17th of June laſt; and, except the 10th regiment, very few of the troops have the ophthalmia. The Mamelukes are ſtill in great force, particularly about Ghiza, and have already defeated the Turks in ſeveral ſevere ſkirmiſhes with conſiderable loſs; and, I am convinced, will drive them out of Egypt, ſoon after we ſhall have left it. The only fort which we have retained in our poſſeſſion is Fort Cretin, near Alexandria. The chief part of the Turkiſh army is at Roſetta, to which place they were removed from Alexandria, on the remonſtrances of Lord Cavan, to prevent the conſequences that might ariſe from the ill-will that ſubſiſted between them and our troops.

COUNTRY NEWS.

Oct. 13. The tide roſe ſo high in the *Medway*, that the ſtreets of Stroud were inundated. It was alſo very high along the coaſt from Whitſtable to the North Foreland. At Herne, ſome of the marſh lands were overflowed; and at Reculver, the waves beat ſo violently againſt the cliff as to ſap the foundation of the antient chapel, long ſince converted into cottages, but lately deſerted by their inhabitants. The outer walls, with the roof, were precipitated in ruins down the beach.

Oct. 22. This day, the neat new-built pariſh church of *Feltham*, near Hounſlow, was conſecrated by the Bp. of London, in the preſence of a numerous congregation of the pariſhioners and neighbouring families. After the ceremony, the Biſhop delivered a moſt excellent and impreſſive diſcourſe, from 1 Kings viii. 8. After the ſermon, a very handſome collection was made by the congregation preſent, who could not help feeling much for the worthy vicar of Feltham; who was ſo much affected with joy and gratitude to Heaven, on the occaſion of his church being completed, that he could ſcarcely articulate the Morning Service.

Nov. 5. This evening, during the rejoicings at *Nailſworth*, co. Glouceſter, in commemoration of the gunpowder plot, a perſon imprudently fired a piſtol clole to the horſes of Mr. Niblett's waggon, which was paſſing through at the time; when they took fright, and ſet off with the waggon at full ſpeed. The people aſſembled in the ſtreet being very numerous, 11 of the bye-ſtanders were thrown down and wounded; one of whom died whilſt they were conveying him to the Infirmary; and ſeveral others are dangerouſly hurt.

Nov. 6. About 3 this morning, at the ſcribbling-mill belonging to Chriſtopher Green, clothier, at *Holmfirth*, near Huddersfield, Yorkſhire, the wall next the dam gave way; and, together with about two-fifths of the roof, fell in with a dreadful crath. Three fine lads, in one bed, were buried in the ruins, and all taken out dead about noon the ſame day. The erection was quite new, and ſcarcely yet finiſhed.

Dover, Nov. 24. The Dutch ſhip the Vryheid, Capt. Scherman, from Amſterdam

dam for the Cape and Batavia, laden with ſtores, drove on ſhore upon *Dymchurch Wall*, about three miles to the Weſtward of Hythe, and went to pieces (ſhe being an old crazy ſhip) almoſt immediately. The ſcene, at the moment ſhe went to pieces, was agonizing beyond the power of words to deſcribe. The following liſt of the crew is taken from one of the ſurvivors:—Soldiers 320, officers 42, ſeamen 61, women 22, children 7, paſſengers 20; in all 472: of whom only 15 were ſaved; and the greateſt part of them are dreadfully maimed and bruiſed. About 200 of the bodies have been picked up along ſhore. Not an officer was ſaved.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

Monday, November 9.

This day, about half-paſt 12, the old and new Lord Mayors, attended by the Sheriffs, ſeveral Aldermen and City Officers, moved from Guildhall, in their reſpective State and other carriages, to the bottom of Queen-ſtreet; where they took water for Weſtminſter, attended by the following companies:—the Goldſmiths, Merchant Taylors, Drapers, Fiſhmongers, Ironmongers, Skinners, Apothecaries, Stationers, &c.; and, from the fineneſs of the day, made a very ſplendid appearance. The Duke of York's band, which was on board the City barge, and the bands on board the other barges, continued to play various favourite tunes as the proceſſion went up the river. The Lord Mayor Elect, the late Lord Mayor, with the Civic Officers, having landed at Palace Yard, proceeded to the Court of Exchequer. Mr. Sylveſter, the Common Serjeant, preſented his Lordſhip to the Barons, and in a long ſpeech deſcanted on his many public ſervices in the offices he had filled; his wiſdom, temperance, and firmneſs; inferred, that by his exertions when Sheriff, during a period of calamity and popular tumult, owing to the dread of famine, the metropolis was reſcued from thoſe diſorders which ſuch an event threatened. He deſcribed him as "a man, whoſe eminent qualities were known to his fellow-citizens, who had ſelected him as the moſt proper character to fill the office of Mayor of the firſt commercial city in the world; perſuaded, that the high expectations they had formed of him would not be diſappointed. With reſpect to the late Lord Mayor, who attended to render his accompts, he was a gentleman, who, during the time he had filled the civic chair, had ſucceſsfully uſed his endeavours in preſerving the order and good government of the City; his exertions and circumſpection had been more peculiarly called forth, in conſequence of the country having emerged from the war in which it had been ſo long engaged, and neceſſarily diſcharged ſo many of its ſoldiers and ſeamen. He meant not to inſinuate any thing to the prejudice of thoſe brave defenders of the country; but it was a fact too notorious to eſcape obſervation, that they were too apt to indulge in exceſſes which required the coercive arm of the law to repreſs. In addition to his Lordſhip's public diſcharge of his duty, he had diſtinguiſhed himſelf by a degree of munificence and liberality, ſeldom equalled, but never exceeded, by any of his predeceſſors."

The Lord Chief Baron obſerved, "that the choice of a man, eminent for his ability, firmneſs, morality, and virtue, to preſide in the chair of the City of London, reflected the higheſt honour on the citizens. It was of the firſt importance that the wiſe and due adminiſtration of the Corporate Bodies of the kingdom ſhould be ſecured, by placing fit magiſtrates at the head of them—men who merited and enjoyed the good opinion of their fellow-citizens. The perſon, ſelected to occupy ſo important a ſtation, ought to be independent in his fortune, of approved and tried ability, and of unſhaken conſtancy; able, by means of his perſonal influence, to do as much by gentle recommendation as by the coercive operation of his magiſterial authority: he ſhould manifeſt, by the whole of his conduct, that he had no intereſt ſeparate from that of the community, for whoſe benefit he was inveſted with his power. He ought, above all, to be intimately acquainted with the nature, object, laws, and conſtitution, of a Corporate Body: it was a wiſe inſtitution, emanating from the Crown, and forming a juſt barrier againſt the arbitrary oppreſſion of the monarch, and the lawleſs conduct of the ſubject; it was an inſtitution, forming a middle link of the chain of the adminiſtration of juſtice: it was therefore obvious, that, if inſtead of a ſhield to protect it was made a ſword to wound, it became the very reverſe of what it was intended. Under his Lordſhip's adminiſtration, there was no queſtion but the Corporate rights of the City of London would be turned to their true purpoſe, that of preſerving the franchiſes and privileges of its citizens, and reſiſting all encroachments upon them, if (which God forbid!) any ſhould be attempted. His Lordſhip could not but expect, that ſome of the evils mentioned by the learned Common Serjeant would preſs upon the exerciſe of his Mayoralty; the agitation of the waters occaſioned by the tempeſt juſt ſubſided, could not be expected immediately to ceaſe. The doctrines which had occaſioned the recent political ſtorm throughout Europe, had been ſucceſsfully contended againſt in this country; but the attack on the morals of the people had been too violent, not to give juſt ground for apprehenſion, that its effects were far from being totally eradicated. It was with the deepeſt regret he had

had very lately obſerved, that, in a Corporate town of this kingdom, there had been a moſt flagrant and ſcandalous proſtitution of the attributes of the Goddeſs of Liberty*; a ſpecies of revolutionary triumph, at the expence of common decency, reflecting diſgrace on its authors. If this were ſo, it was to be deplored that ſuch a ſcene had been acted in a Chriſtian country, among a people who, not many years ago, were moſt diſtinguiſhed for their loyalty and religion, and the veneration for the Government and Conſtitution under which they lived. It was a lamentable proof, what ſtrides thoſe doctrines (which produced the Revolution of a neighbouring country) had taken, when ſuch a profanation had been reſorted to on no leſs an occaſion than the election of a Member of Parliament. He mentioned this, that his Lordſhip, and the chief magiſtrates of every corporate town, might feel themſelves called upon to counteract thoſe attempts to deſtroy the morals of the people of this country, which had been but too ſucceſsful in others. In his Lordſhip there was the ſureſt pledge, that no human conſideration would make him ſwerve from what his conſcience told him was right. His Lordſhip would be called upon to exerciſe his ſhare of that vindictive and coercive power which had fallen upon his predeceſſor, in conſequence of the termination of the horrors of war, and the diſcharging thoſe who had ſo gloriouſly fought its battles. Happily, their exceſſes had been leſs than might have been expected: he hoped this aroſe from their laudable endeavour to gain employment." The Chief Baron then addreſſed himſelf to the late Lord Mayor, and complimented him in the moſt flattering manner on the faithful diſcharge of his public functions during his Mayoralty.

Having paid his reſpects to the Judges, and gone through the uſual forms, the Lord Mayor returned to Blackfriars Bridge, attended by the ſeveral Companies in their barges. The State coach was followed by the late Lord Mayor; and after him came Aldermen Combe, Boydell, Skinner, Cadell, Clarke, Flower, Perchard, Shaw, and Smith, the Chamberlain of London, &c. The doors of Guildhall were opened at three o'clock, and by four the greater proportion of the company were aſſembled. The Duke of York's band was ſtationed in the muſic gallery. About half-after four the Lord and Lady Mayoreſs arrived. At half-after 5 the Chancellor of the Exchequer entered the hall, and was followed by the Lord Chancellor, and Lord Hood; Lords Pelham and Hobart came in about 6 o'clock arm in arm. On the entrance of Sir Sidney Smith, the band played "Britons ſtrike Home." The French ambaſſador was invited; but, not having been preſented at Court, *etiquette* prevented his attendance. The company was ſo numerous, that tables were laid out in the Court of King's Bench; but even theſe were not ſufficient to accommodate the overflow. The dinner conſiſted of the moſt delicate viands and the choiceſt wines. The ball opened at a quarter before 10, with a minuet by his Excellency the Swediſh Ambaſſador and Miſs Price. The ladies dreſſes were very elegant, chiefly white and ſilver, or white and gold, with oſtrich feathers, from three to five in number, and diamonds in profuſion. The dreſs of the late Lady Mayoreſs was extremely brilliant. The preſent Lady Mayoreſs was elegantly attired in white, purple, and gold. The whole dreſs diſplayed in the higheſt degree the ſimplicity and elegance of her Ladyſhip's taſte, and was equal, if not ſuperior, to any thing we have ever before ſeen on a ſimilar occaſion. The dancing continued until 5 in the morning; and the company at length ſeparated, with many encomiums on the elegance of the entertainment.

Thurſday, November 11.

About half-paſt 11, a dreadful fire broke out at a carpenter's yard in Leather-lane, Holborn, which communicated to ſeveral houſes adjoining, and did conſiderable damage before it was got under.

Monday, November 15.

The monument, dedicated to the memory of Captain Richard-Rundell Burges, who ſo nobly loſt his life in the ſervice of his country, was this day opened to public inſpection in the cathedral of St. Paul. The figure of Captain Burges, covered in part with a Roman veſtment, but ſeen in all its manly proportions, is admirably formed, and placed in a characteriſtic attitude. He is receiving a ſword from Victory, who is ſuppoſed to be juſt alighting to reward a favourite hero. This figure is light, elegant, and intereſting. Around the Sarcophagus, there are the ſymbols of Captivity and Defeat; the former bending in ſubmiſſion, and the latter retiring with ſhame. The allegory is well conceived, and clearly expreſſed. The figures are grouped with taſte, and the expreſſion is ſtriking. All the trophies and decorations are appropriate, and finiſhed in a very beautiful ſtyle. Mr. Banks was the artiſt elected by Government on this occaſion; and the choice is fully juſtified by the merits of the compoſition. The following is the inſcription placed on this monument, which is entitled to a high rank among the moſt diſtinguiſhed ornaments of the Britiſh capital:

"Sacred to the memory
of RICHARD-RUNDELL BURGES, Eſq.
commander of his Majeſty's ſhip the Ardent,
who

* This may allude to ſome proceedings at Nottingham during the late election.

who fell, in the 43d year of his age,
while bravely supporting the honour of the
British flag,
in a daring and successful attempt to break
the enemy's line, near Camperdowne,
on the 11th of October, 1797.
His skill, coolness, and intrepidity,
eminently contributed to a victory,
equally advantageous and glorious to his
country.
That grateful country,
by the unanimous Act of her Legislature,
enrols his name
high in the list of those heroes,
who, under the blessing of Providence,
have established and maintained her
naval superiority,
and her exalted rank among nations."

Saturday, November 27.

It appears, that the real name of the pretended Honourable Colonel Hope is John Hatfield, a person against whom a commission of bankruptcy issued some months ago, to which he never surrendered; in consequence of which, in addition to other circumstances known of him, he is guilty of a *capital* offence; it being a felony, without benefit of clergy, not to surrender within the appointed time to a commission of bankrupt. About a year ago, this man had the address to introduce himself as a partner in a respectable house at Tiverton, in Devonshire. In this character he visited London several times in the course of the last winter; and, from his specious manners and gentlemanlike demeanour, he was well received by several merchants in the city, some of whom gave him credit to a very considerable amount. His drafts afterwards meeting with dishonour, an alarm was spread. Hatfield ran away from Tiverton; and a commission against him issued, on which he was declared a bankrupt in June last. The effects which he left behind him were very inconsiderable; it being supposed, that he was not backward in taking with him all the property he could collect. From the accounts which appeared in the papers of the impostor at Kelwick, an idea was entertained that the elegant Colonel Hope, of Kelwick, might possibly be the same man with the specious Mr. Hatfield, the manufacturer; and the assignees accordingly set on foot an enquiry; the result of which is, that, on opening some boxes which were left behind at Kelwick, several letters were found directed to him by his proper name of Hatfield. He has a wife and family now living at Tiverton; so that, in marrying the unfortunate Mary of Buttermere, he has added bigamy to his list of offences. The Post-office have taken up also the matter of his forging the name of a M. P. to his letters; and the Solicitor of the commission has, on being apprised of the identity of the bankrupt, instituted every possible degree of search to find him out: so that reasonable hopes may be entertained, that this singular character will not long escape the reach of justice. He had been seven years in Scarborough gaol.—In his rapid flight from Kelwick, he left behind him a costly dressing-box, which was opened by a warrant from a magistrate. It was completely furnished with elegant silver toilet trinkets; and there were two letters found in it, one from Ballynahinch in Ireland, and directed to Col. Hope, from which it appeared, that he was concerned in some gang or other in that unhappy country. There was likewise a cash-book, in which a memorandum was made of 1200l. and odd having been invested by him in the bank of Dimsdale and Co. in the month of March last. The wretch had endeavoured to persuade the girl and her mother, and nominal father, to sell their estate, and go altogether with him into Scotland; which they refused to do, chiefly from the prudent fears of the old man. [See p. 1063.]

Tuesday, November 30.

The Lapland travellers, Messrs. Cripps and Clarke, of Jesus College, Cambridge, are at length safely returned to this country. The collection formed by these gentlemen is contained in 182 cases, and perhaps the largest ever sent to England; illustrating the natural and moral history of the various people they visited, in a journey from the 69th degree of North latitude to the territories of Circassia, and the shores of the Nile. The Botanic part contains the herbary of the celebrated Pallas, enriched by the contributions of Linnæus, and his numerous literary friends. With the Minerals, are several new substances, and the rarest productions of the Siberian mines. Among the Antiquities, are various inscriptions and bas-reliefs, relative to observations made in the plain of Troy, and which were announced by Monsieur Chevalier in France, in the last edition of his work. The Medalic series contains several coins of Greece, and of the kings of Parthia, hitherto unknown. The manuscripts are in Hebrew, Coptic, Arabic, Abyssinian, Persian, Turkish, and the language of Thibet Tartary; and in the Greek and Latin languages are several manuscripts of the Classics, of the Gospels, and the writings of the earliest Fathers of the Church. In addition to these, the collection contains Greek vases, gems, sculpture, and many remarkable Egyptian monuments from the ruins of the city of Sais, discovered by these travellers in the Delta, after the evacuation of Egypt by the French. Also numerous original drawings, maps, charts, plans, models, and the seeds of many rare and useful plants; the habits, utensils, and idols, of the inhabitants of the Aleutan Isles, brought by Billings to Russia, after his expedition to the countries lying between Kamtschatka and the N. W. coast of America.

P. 885, b. Mrs. Jane More Molyneux, third daughter of the late Sir More M. knt. died at her house in Upper Brook-street, Grosvenor-square, in the 74th year of her age. Sir More was the eldest son of Sir Thomas Molyneux, knt. of Losely, near Guildford, Surrey, by Dame Margaret his wife, the sole heiress of Sir William More, bart. descended from the fourth son of Edward the Third, King of England.

P. 886, b. Mrs. Sarah Territt was wife of Dr. William Territt, of the Commons, LL.D. of Trinity college, Cambridge, and sister of Crawford Ricketts, esq. of Kingston, Jamaica.

P. 981. The horses belonging to the late John Heathcote, esq. were sold at Tattersall's for 2,571l. 9s. (including a curricle and a chariot, which sold for 90 guineas). One of the horses which was in the curricle at the time the accident happened fetched 70 guineas.

Births.

Oct. 19. IN Hanover-square, the wife of David Wedderburn, esq. a son.

23. The wife of Joseph King, esq. of Belfast, Ireland, a daughter.

25. In St. James's-square, Bath, the wife of John Butler, esq. a son.

26. At Lisbon, the Princess of Brazil, a prince.

At Kirkmichael house, in Scotland, the wife of David Kennedy, esq. a daughter.

29. In Upper North-street, the wife of Teneshale Clarke, esq. a son.

30. At Littleharle tower, Northumberland, the lady of the Rev. Lord Charles Aynsley, a daughter.

31. At Auld Barr, Brechin, the wife of G. Chalmers, jun. esq. of Idol-lane, a son.

Lately, at Amsterdam, the wife of Robert Melvill, esq. a son.

In Great Charles-street, Mountjoy-square, Dublin, the wife of Col. Hutchinson, a dau.

In Queen-street, Edinburgh, the wife of Major Hart, a daughter.

In Durweston-str. Portman-square, the wife of Adam Cameron, esq. a son and heir.

In Earl-street, Black-friers, the wife of James Atlee, esq. two daughters.

Nov. 2. In Lincoln's-inn-fields, Lady Charlotte Wingfield, a daughter.

3. The wife of the Rev. Richard Durnford, of Sandleford, Berks, a son.

4. At Siebech-hall, the wife of Nathanael Phillips, esq. a son.

5. In Newman-street, the wife of J. Ward, esq. a daughter.

8. In Upper Gower-street, the wife of Benjamin Hall, esq. a son.

In Grosvenor-place, the wife of Col. Bayard, a daughter.

The Countess of Glasgow, a son.

10. In Dublin, the Countess of Meath, a son and heir.

11. At Ditton, Surrey, the wife of Lieut.-col. Maxwell, of the 23d foot, a son.

At Little Bookham, Surrey, the wife of Col. Manningham, of the rifle corps, a dau.

13. In Bedford-square, the wife of Jas. Langham, esq. M. P. a son.

At Littleton, Middlesex, Lady Caroline Wood, a daughter.

15. At Winthorpe-grove, Notts, the wife of Roger Pocklington, jun. esq. a son.

18. In Great Cumberland-street, the wife of Alexander-George Mackay, esq. a son.

21. At Cookham, Berks, the wife of Col. Wheatley, of the 1st guards, a daugh.

23. At Winchester, the Countess of Banbury, a daughter.

At Sudbrook-house, near Richmond, Surrey, Lady Mary Stopford, a son.

Marriages.

Oct. 2. AT Lorton church, near Keswick, (under the disguised name of the Hon. A. Hope) John Hatfield, to Mary Robinson, the celebrated "Beauty of Buttermere," whose fame our volumes have more than once recorded. [See pp. 1013, 1062.]

26. At Stranraer, in Scotland, the Hon. Adam Gordon, to the eldest daughter of Hamilton Maxwell, esq.

27. Francis Hurt, esq. of Alderwasley, to Miss Arkwright, daughter of R. A. esq. of Willesley, co. Derby.

28. Edward Arrowsmith, esq. of Laytonstone, Essex, to Miss Louisa Lee, of Totteridge park, Herts, grand-daughter of the late Lord Chief Justice L.

29. Hon. Capt. Archibald Macdonald, son of the late Lord M. to the eldest daughter of Duncan Campbell, esq. of St. Andrew's-square, Edinburgh.

30. Mr. S. Jones, of Cheapside, to Miss H. Tuplin, late of High-street, Mary-la-Bonne. He is the third of three brothers who have married three sisters, and taken them according to their ages.

Nov. 1. Mr. Bethell, surgeon, of Yeovil, to Miss Whitmash, dau. of the late Major W.

2. At Bath, Richard Massey Hanford, esq. of Grosvenor-place, to Miss Thomas, dau. of David T. esq. of Glamorganshire.

4. At Enfield, Mr. Martin, Manchester factor, in Cateaton-street, to Miss Fenouilhet, eldest daughter of Mr. F. of the same town, and formerly accoucheur, in Red Lion-street, Clerkenwell.

Capt. G. H. Towry, of the royal navy, to Miss Chamberlaine, daughter of George C. esq. of Devonshire-place.

6. Dudley North, esq. to the Hon. Miss Pelham, eldest daugh. of Lord Yarborough.

9. Rev. Wm. Pochin, of Emanuel college, Cambridge, to the youngest daughter of Edward Green, esq. of Lawford-hall, Essex.

Rev. Joseph Cotman, rector of Shamford, co. Leicester, to the widow of Mr. Barratt, surgeon, of Birmingham.

10. Thomas Lediard, jun. esq. of Rochester, to the only daughter of R. Spearman, esq. of Throgmal, Kent.

11. At

11. At Porcheſter, Wm. Squance, eſq. of Torrington, Devon, to Miſs Read, dau. of the late Jn. R. eſq. of Porcheſter-lodge, Hants, and ſiſter to the Hon. Mr. Yelverton, of Ireland.

Rev. John Williams, M. A. of Plaxtol, Kent, to the only daughter of Major-gen. Richardſon, of Windſor.

Rev. J. Matthews, vicar of Berwick St. James, Wilts, to Miſs Pappott, of Shepton.

13. At St. Mary-la-Bonne, Lord Binning, ſon of the Earl of Haddington, to Lady Maria Parker, daughter of the Earl of Macclesfield.

14. At the ſeat of Abraham Goldſmid, eſq. by Mr. Hart, high prieſt of the Jews, Nathan Solomon, eſq. to Mrs. Joachim, widow of Mr. J. and ſiſter to Meſſ. Goldſmid.

15. At St. James's church, Capt. Buckner, of the royal artillery, to Miſs Peirce, of Canterbury.

17. Mr. John Cooper, of Stanwell, to the only daughter of Caſtile Stevens, eſq. of Staines, Middleſex.

18. Charles Dumergue, eſq. of Clarges-ſtreet, to the ſecond daughter of Henry Thwaites, eſq. of Hedgeman's, Eſſex.

20. At Portſmouth, Capt. Giffard, of the royal navy, to Miſs Carter, dau. of Sir Jn. C.

23. Rev. Frederick Hotham, rector of Burnham-Sutton, Norfolk, ſon of Mr. Baron H. to Miſs Hodges, daughter of the late T. H. H. eſq. of Hampſtead-place, Kent.

24 Thomas Marlborough Prior, eſq. to Miſs Hannah Hoare, daughter of Samuel H. eſq. of Hampſtead-heath.

25. Rev. Richard Jervis, maſter of the free grammar-ſchool at Stoke-Goldng, to Miſs Anne Gallaway, daughter of the Rev. Jn. Cole G. vicar of Hinckley, co. Leiceſter.

DEATHS.

May 6. AT Calcutta, James Smyth, eſq. writer, in the ſervice of the Eaſt India Company, ſecond ſon of the Hon. David S. of Methven, one of the ſenators of the College of Juſtice.

9. At the houſe of her brother, T. B. Hurdis, eſq. collector of Dindigul and Madura, in the Myſore country, Miſs H. Hurdis, an amiable young lady, endowed with every grace of virtue and religion, daughter of Mr. H. of Seaford, Suſſex, and ſiſter of the late Poetry Profeſſor at Oxford Univerſity.

June 8. At Berbice, Mr. William Low, merchant there.

Aug. .. Rev. Mr. Monteith, rector of Barrowby, near Grantham, co. Lincoln. He is ſucceeded by the Rev. Mr. Kendal, whoſe father is auditor to the D. of Devonſh.

At Malta, Lieut. Wilſon, of the royal navy, late of Pinchbeck, co. Lincoln.

Aug. 10. At Savannah, Wm. Hunter, eſq. who fell in a duel with Mr. David Mitchell. The diſpute had its origin in July laſt, in the County Court, to the jury of which Mr. Hunter was foreman, in a cauſe in which Mitchell was counſel. During the trial, it appearing to Mr. Hunter that the examination of the evidence was not conducted by the counſel with that impartiality which juſtice required, he addreſſed a few words to the Court, when Mitchell got up and obſerved, that Mr. H. was very officious on the occaſion. Mr. H. replied, that the officiouſneſs of jurymen was not to be compared with the impertinence of certain attorneys. There the matter reſted till Aug. 9, when Mitchell attacked Mr. Hunter in the ſtreet with a large bludgeon. Mr. H. having nothing to defend himſelf with, after receiving four blows, and attempting unſucceſsfully at the ſame time to ſeize Mitchell by the collar, he ſaid, "Mr. Mitchell, I am unarmed; I muſt retreat unleſs you lay aſide your weapon." Mr. H. then retreated to Dr. Kollock's ſhop for a cane; there was none there. By this time ſome citizens interfered, and they left the ground. The ſame evening Mr. Hunter ſent Mitchell a challenge, who, after much equivocation, accepted it. Dr. Kollock was Mr. H's ſecond. Major B. Maxwell was ſecond to Mitchell. Mr. H. fired firſt, and hit Mitchell on the hip. Mitchell miſſed Mr. H. Mr. H.'s ſecond ball hit Mitchell on the groin, alſo without penetrating the ſkin; but Mr. Hunter received Mitchell's ſecond ball in his right breaſt. Mr. Hunter immediately turned, and exclaimed, "I am a dead man;" and, as Doctors Glenn and Kollock caught him in their arms, he aſked for a glaſs of wine, and expired.

Sept. 7. At Birſted, near Chicheſter, Mr. Charles L'Oſte, ſon of the late Rev. Joſeph L'O. of Louth, co. Lincoln.

8. At Cranhoe, co. Leiceſter, aged 3 years and 7 months, Anne Tailby Warner, only child of Mr. Wm. W. and Anne his wife. She was buried at Slawſton, Sept. 11.

30. At Dalgin, co. Galway, Ireland, in a very advanced age, John Birmingham, eſq. in the commiſſion of the peace for that county. He ſome years ſince amaſſed great wealth in the colony of Demerara; and was, at his deceaſe, poſſeſſed of conſiderable property, all of which he has left by will to his illegitimate children, excepting a ſmall paternal eſtate, of a few hundred pounds a year, in the county of Galway, which he has bequeathed to his widow, and a young man the eldeſt of his natural ſons, for both of their lives, and, after their deaths, to deſcend to his nephew, Lieut. John Birmingham, of the ſecond battalion of the firſt regiment of infantry (or Royals) now at Gibraltar.

Oct. .. Mr. Thomas Dermody, a very ingenious young poet, whoſe "Poems on various Subjects" are reviewed p. 537.

1. In an advanced age, Mrs. Brugett, of Holmer, near Hereford.

The

The wife of George Fox, eſq. of Todwick grange, near Worksop, and daughter of John Garland, eſq. of Wood-hall, near Barnſley, co. York.

The wife of Mr. Taylor, of the Feathers inn at Ledbury.

Mr. R. Moore, of the Cuſtoms, formerly clerk of All Saints pariſh, Newcaſtle.

In Thames-ſtreet, in his 20th year, Mr. Nat. Field, ſon of Jn. F. eſq. of Reading.

At Walworth, Charles-Henry Stuart, infant ſon of J. Ferd. Smyth Stuart, eſq. great grandſon of Charles the Second.

Mrs. Furnaſs, of the Newark, Leiceſter.

2. Mr. Butterfield, a reſpectable farmer and grazier at Barthorpe, co. York.

Miſs Margaret Threlkie, daughter of Mr. Robert T. late deacon of the incorporation of Tailors at Dumfries.

In York, after a long and painful illneſs, aged 59, the relict of the Rev. Chriſtopher Seymour, of Pocklington.

At Leadenham, co. Lincoln, Mr. Rich. Doughty, of Fulbeck. It being ſuſpected that his death was occaſioned by the blows he had received in an affray with one Robert Watſon, an hoſtler at Newark, about a fortnight preceding, the coroner's jury, after a very ſerious and patient inveſtigation, returned a verdict of Man-ſlaughter againſt Watſon, whereupon he was committed for trial at the next aſſizes.

3. After a ſhort illneſs, Mr. T. Hawkſley, druggiſt and chemiſt, of Nottingham.

At Leighton-hall, near Lancaſter, after little illneſs, in her 23d year, Miſs Batſey Mounſey, daughter of the late Mr. William M. of Swarthmoor-hall, near Ulverſtone.

At Barnes-ville-houſe, co. Glouceſter, the infant ſon of Sir Henry Croſby.

At Kidderminſter, after a tedious illneſs, the wife of Abel Humphrys, eſq. formerly an eminent draper at Birmingham.

The wife of Mr. Jacobs, printer, at Halifax, co. York.

In his 77th year, Chriſtopher Bramley, eſq. of Carleton-houſe, near Leeds.

Mr. Js. Whitwell, of Haxby, near York.

4. At Acomb, in an advanced age, the relict of Mr. Jn. Clough, of York, proctor.

In Wales, where he lately went for the recovery of his health, the Rev. Thomas Smith, M. A. vicar of St. Ive's, co. Huntingdon; and, on the ſame day, at St. Ive's vicarage-houſe, Mrs. Smith, his wife. A family of eight children, deprived of both their parents in one day, is a circumſtance truly afflicting to the ſurvivors.

At Bath, W. Sainſbury, eſq. brother to the late Alderman S. of London.

By a fall from a horſe, Mr. Wm. Wilton, of Great Preſcot-ſtreet, Goodman's-fields.

5. At Kentiſh-town, in his 68th year, Mr. Thomas Liddell, partner in the houſe of Fryer, Jelford, Liddell, and Smallman, Blackwell-hall factors, Aldermanbury.

At his houſe in Brook-ſtreet, Bath, Edward Vanbrugh, eſq. an immediate deſcendant of the celebrated Sir John V.

By a fall from a corn-ſtack, ſuppoſed in a fit, aged 68, Mr. Wm. Foſter, of Brattleby, near Lincoln.

At Poole's hotel, Edinburgh, aged 31, Thomas Burnet Tucker, eſq.

6. At Launſton, near Montroſe, the widow of Dr. David Watſon, phyſician.

Aged 60, Mr. John Helcot, of Lincoln, ſchoolmaſter.

At Totenham, Middleſex, in his 74th year, Thomas Gibſon, eſq. late of White Lion-court, Cornhill.

At Kennington-croſs, Surrey, aged 50, John Wallis, eſq. of his Majeſty's cuſtoms, London, and formerly an officer in the Berkſhire militia.

At Newport, in the Iſle of Wight, the widow of Dr. Mitchell, late phyſician to the forces at Chatham.

7. William Ruyhould, eſq. of Sutton-Coldfield, co. Warwick.

In conſequence of the rope breaking by which he was deſcending into the pit, and by which he was ſo much bruiſed as to ſurvive only a few hours, Geo. Thompſon, a pitman, of Seemerton colliery. On examining the rope, it appeared to have been nearly cut through by ſome villain.

8 Mr. Martin Wood, of the Strand, 25 years one of the box-keepers of Drury-lane theatre, who received his death-wound in Petty France by a man ſtriking him with a ſpade *in jeſt*, as he was ſquatted down for neceſſary purpoſes. It appeared, however, to have been accidental, and the jury returned a verdict, Died by the Viſitation of God.

Mr. Welch, of the Red Lion inn, Digbeth, Birmingham.

At Briſtol, in his 82d year, James Hill, eſq. linen-merchant there, father of Mr. H. wine-merchant, and alſo of the wife of S. Howe, eſq. of Bath.

Aged 78, Mrs. Davie, of Oakham.

9. Mrs. Coltman, wife of Mr. C. late of the Newark, Leiceſter. Relatives, friends, and neighbours, ſuſtain a real and permanent loſs in the death of this valuable woman. Though ſhe poſſeſſed none of thoſe dazzling qualities which command public admiration, yet ſhe was rich in the endearing excellencies which ſecure private eſteem. Hers was that uſeful good ſenſe which enables its poſſeſſor to make the beſt of every event; and ſhe found her conſtant happineſs in endeavouring to promote that of thoſe about her. She endured trials with undaunted fortitude, and pain with unwearied patience, and was wholly exempt from the common miſanthropy and petulance of old age. If ever ſhe expreſſed an anxious wiſh, it was, that ſhe might not outlive her uſefulneſs; this requeſt was granted,

granted, for ſhe was benefiting her family with her uſual goodneſs on Thurſday, and expired on Saturday. A life of temperance, activity, and cheerfulneſs, was prolonged to 86 years.

Aged 67, Mr. John Zuill, many years an eminent merchant in Liverpool.

In Weymouth-ſtreet, the Rev. Robert Sumner, vicar of Kenilworth and Stoneleigh, co. Warwick, and formerly of King's college, Cambridge.

Mr. William Warne, tanner, Grange-road, Bermondſey.

In Cambridge, after nine days illneſs, the widow of Mr. Barnet Leach.

At Fonterivo, his Royal Highneſs Don Ferdinand, Infant of Spain and Duke of Parma. He was born July 20, 1751, and took poſſeſſion of his dukedom in 1765. His ſiſter is the Queen of Spain; and the eldeſt of his three daughters eſpouſed Prince Maximilian of Saxony. He dined on the 7th at Fonterivo, where he viſited a ſchool, and after dinner aſſiſted at an exerciſe of the ſcholars, when he was ſuddenly ſeized with a colick, which reduced him to ſuch extremity that he expired in 24 hours. Before his deceaſe, however, he provided for the adminiſtration of public affairs, and appointed a Regency of State, at the head of which is the Archducheſs his widow. Since his death, his poſſeſſions have been annexed to the Republick of France.

10. In his 16th year, after a painful illneſs, the only ſon of Edward Peppin, eſq. of Walton-lodge, Surrey.

Suddenly, while attending divine ſervice in Loweſtoft church, Mr. Brown.

Suddenly dropped down and expired, advanced in years, but in apparent health, Mr. Harrold, of Riſbygate-ſtreet, Bury.

This day Mr. Smith, of Stradbrook, Suffolk, attended the funeral of his daughter, a fine young woman, 22 years of age; and, on his return home, he found another of his daughters, aged 26, lifeleſs.

At Wingmore, near Elham, in Kent, Mr. Whitehead, the owner of a lime-kiln, which had been burning a few days. Inadvertently attempting to walk acroſs the top of the pit, the chalk gave way beneath, he ſank down, and in a very ſhort ſpace was literally burned to a ſkeleton. His wife, who had accompanied him, and who was an unfortunate ſpectator of the event, ran and alarmed a neighbouring congregation (it being Sunday), but too late to afford him any aſſiſtance.

At her ſon's houſe at Ickwell Bury, co. Bedford, aged 67, the relict of John Harvey, eſq. of that place.

In his 23d year, Mr. Charles Preſton, ſon of the Rev. Charles P. of Bulmer.

Mrs. Phelps, of Stoddale, near Milford. Her deceaſe was attended with very remarkable circumſtances. Her huſband died ſuddenly, about four years ſince, on a Sunday; the room in which he was laid out was never entered by her from that time till this morning (Sunday, Oct. 19); ſhe then looked into it, and her daughter obſerved it to produce a ſudden ſhock; notwithſtanding which, ſhe viſited a relation in the neighbourhood, and died ſuddenly on her return home.

Aged 84, Mr. Tho. Harriſon, of Brown's hoſpital at Stamford, co. Lincoln.

At Enzie chapel, Edinburgh, in her 19th year, the wife of the Rev. Geo. Middleton.

11. At Stapleton, Glouceſter, Joſeph Harford, eſq. many years in the commiſſion of the peace for that county, and alderman of All Saints ward in the city of Briſtol. He was born in Briſtol September 22, 1741, O. S.; and was deprived, very early in life, of his father, Charles H. who died of a fever caught by attending to the neceſſities of the French priſoners, then confined at Knole, near Briſtol. He belonged to a committee which had been formed for their relief, of which the well-known dean Tucker was the laſt ſurviving member. Mr. H. received his firſt education under Anthony Purver (the Quaker), tranſlator of the Bible, who kept a ſchool at Stapleton; and he afterwards was placed at Mr. Foote's ſchool in Briſtol. His death is an irreparable loſs to ſociety. He poſſeſſed a benevolent heart and a ſolid underſtanding; in domeſtic life his conduct was moſt exemplary; by his commercial concerns he acquired a conſiderable fortune with unblemiſhed reputation. His memory was moſt extraordinary; for he united in a ſingular degree the minute accuracy of a Jedediah Buxton with the deep reſearch and correct ratiocination of a Johnſon. His powers of calculating were ſo ſtrong, that it was his common amuſement, when indiſpoſed, to work the moſt difficult problems in arithmetick by head; which he executed with the moſt wonderful facility. He was intimately acquainted with the hiſtory of the different nations of Europe, and particularly with that with concerned their commerce. His knowledge of the Latin, French, Italian, and Portugueſe languages, and extenſive reading in all of them, ſupplied him with information with which ordinary writers are not much acquainted. His opinions on queſtions of political œconomy were ſound, perſpicuous, and convincing. He poſſeſſed the happy talent of illuſtrating, by plain and familiar inſtances, the difficult points in this moſt intricate ſcience; and of explaining thoſe commercial truths which vulgar prejudices have often deemed paradoxical and abſurd. In political principles he deemed himſelf a Whig; but he was not one of thoſe who, under colour of that name, have introduced Jacobinical doctrines, deſtructive of every form of government, and every bond of ſociety. He was a decided oppo-

nent of what is called *Parliamentary Reform*. He often obſerved that the partiſans of the Houſe of Hanover, at the cloſe of Queen Anne's reign, were chiefly repreſentatives of thoſe places which Bp. Burnet has choſen to denominate Rotten Boroughs. On moſt queſtions of ſtate policy he agreed with Edmund Burke, whoſe friendſhip he eſteemed the greateſt honour of his life: with him he joined in blaming thoſe whom he conſidered as the authors of the American war; and with him he lamented the miſeries, and execrated the crimes, of the French Revolution. As a Magiſtrate, in a populous diſtrict, Mr. H. endeavoured to impreſs the lower claſſes with juſt notions of the duties of their reſpective ſtations, the neceſſity of ſubordination, and the bleſſings of induſtry. By firmly reſiſting every early appearance of riot, he more than once put an end to very ſerious diſturbances among the colliers in Kingſwood. As a citizen of Briſtol, he ſtudied to promote the political intereſts and commercial proſperity of his native place. Conſcious of the importance of its Parliamentary Repreſentation, he always exerted his influence in the ſupport of proper candidates for that honourable truſt. In 1774, he warmly eſpouſed the cauſe of Mr. Burke, who was elected member for Briſtol; and in 1790, Mr. Harford was the foremoſt among thoſe who introduced their late reſpectable member, Lord Sheffield. Mr. H's anceſtors were Quakers, and he was bred up in that ſociety; but, from a thorough conviction of the ſuperior excellence of the doctrines of the Church of England, he became a member of it many years before his death. He died a ſincere Chriſtian, with a calm reſignation to the will of Providence, thankful for the bleſſings he had received, and with a trembling hope, that, through the interceſſion of his Redeemer, he might partake of eternal happineſs.

In Glaſgow, after only two or three days illneſs, in his 103d year, George Gibbs, a pauper. He was born May 1, 1700, at Nether Liberton, near Edinburgh, being the ſon of William Gibbs, gardener to Sir John Baird, near Dalkeith. He ſerved his Majeſty for many years as a private of dragoons; afterwards, for 22 years, as ſerjeant in the 48th regiment of foot; and ſubſequently in other corps of infantry during the American war. He was, in 1783, a private in the 83d foot, or Royal Glaſgow Regiment, when it mutinied at Portſmouth after being ſhipped for the Eaſt Indies, and, of courſe, loſt his right to Chelſea hoſpital, from which he had long enjoyed a penſion. Often has he recounted to his neighbours 21 or 22 principal actions, in which he bore an active part againſt the enemy, at home and abroad, including all the engagements with the rebels in Scotland, in the year 1745. He was at the right hand of the late Col. Gardiner, when he fell in the battle near Preſton Pans, and was himſelf wounded in the battle at Falkirk. His vigour, ſtature, and mental faculties were conſiderable, and ſcarcely ſuffered diminution by years, as before his death he meaſured ſix feet two inches high, his body being as erect as in early years. In his 83d year he married his ſecond wife, then 22 years of age; by her he had ſeveral children, of whom one daughter (his own image in features) only ſurvives, now in her 14th year. Accuſtomed to a wandering life, this veteran pauper preferred, in his latter years, the ſcanty dependence on precarious bounty, to the more comfortable aſylum of a poor's houſe, which his years and reſidence would have ſecured for him in the town-hoſpital.

In conſequence of being thrown out of a chaiſe, Mr. Cockerell, inn-keeper at Saffron-Walden.

At her ſon's houſe in Biſhopſgate-ſtreet, aged 81, Mrs. Dueffell.

In Guildford-ſtreet, one of the infant ſons of Thomas Amſinck, eſq.

In his 50th year, Mr. Matthew Hornſey, farmer, of Middlethorpe, near York.

Mr. Moor, of Hunſlet, near Leeds, ſupervifor of the exciſe.

At her houſe in the Minſter-yard at Lincoln, aged 79, the widow of R. Cracroft, eſq. of Hackthorne, co. Lincoln.

12. At her houſe in Charlotte-row, Walworth, Surrey, Mrs. Wiple.

Thomas Edwards, eſq. commiſſary of artillery, lately arrived from Liſbon.

At his lodgings in Bath, Major Brooke.

At Bath, Rev. Mr. Penton, of Brinkworth.

13. At Maxted-ſtreet, in the parish of Elmſtead, Kent, aged 70, Mr. Jn. Young, farmer, formerly maſter of the Red Lion inn at Canterbury.

Mrs. Dagnia, of Drockwray-ſqua. North Shields, relict of Jn. D. eſq. of Newcaſtle.

At Sunderland, Mr. Rob. Walker, many years common brewer there.

At Bromley, Kent, aged 63, Mr. Enoch Holding, attorney at law, and clerk to the deputy-lieutenants and juſtices of that diſtrict; which offices, as well as the profeſſional buſineſs of the neighbourhood, he had conducted for upwards of 33 years, with credit to himſelf and honour to the profeſſion, and to the univerſal ſatisfaction of all his employers.

At Church-houſe, Merton, Surrey, in her 25th year, the wife of James Downing, eſq. late of the 73d foot.

James Long, eſq. of Great Cheverell-houſe, Wilts.

At Williamſtrip park, co. Glouceſter, Miſs Anne Hicks Beach, ſecond daughter of M. Hicks B. eſq. M. P.

14. At his houſe at Hammerſmith, aged 76, Mr. Stephen Randall, formerly a coach-maker in St. Martin's-lane, Weſtminſter.

At

At Bath, in conſequence of a ſlight puncture of a thorn in one of his fingers, which, inflaming, cauſed a locked jaw, Dr. Ludlow.

In John ſtreet, Oxford-road, the relict of Japhet Twine, eſq. late of the iſland of St. Chriſtopher.

At Brompton, near Chatham, Kent, aged 84, Mrs. Dadd.

In his 78th year, Mr. John Clarkſon, of Market-ſtreet, St. James's. He had been upwards of 50 years tenant to the late Richard Owen Cambridge, eſq. of Richmond.

At Comrie-houſe, in Scotland, Andrew Clark, eſq. of Comrie.

At his father's houſe at Eaſter Buſh, Mr. Alexander Robertſon, eldeſt ſon of Wm. R. eſq. of the General Regiſter-houſe, and one of the ſub-commiſſioners for printing the Parliamentary Records of Scotland, of which important work he lived to accompliſh the earlieſt and moſt difficult part.

At Glaſgow, after a lingering illneſs, in his 55th year, Mr. Wm. Pinkerton, jun. brewer, and late one of the magiſtrates of that city.

George Stringer, an apprentice to Mr. Walker, millwright, Newcaſtle. His death was occaſioned by ſuffocation while deſcending by a rope to fix a pump in a draw-well in Mr. Wilſon's yard, in High Frier-ſtreet. Before he had deſcended a few yards, the foul air overpowered him, and he fell to the bottom, whence he could not be extricated in ſufficient time to reſtore animation.

15. In her 67th year, the wife of Mr. Tenney, of Donnington Wikes, co. Lincoln.

At Ramſgate, Kent, Jas. Daniell, eſq. of Wimpole-ſtreet, and formerly of the Madras eſtabliſhment.

At Margate, aged 65, Mrs. Eliz. Stricker.

Miſs Johnſon, ſiſter of Thomas J. eſq. of Whittleſea.

In childbirth, the wife of Mr. Jn. Duddell, of Bartholomew-lane.

The wife of Mr. George Hodgſon, of Charles-ſtreet, St. James's-ſquare, coroner for the county of Middleſex.

At Edinburgh, John Moir, eſq. W. S.

16. In an advanced age, Mrs. Palmer, bookſeller, Briſtol.

At Shrewſbury, aged 84, Mrs. Banniſter.

At her lodgings in Bath, the relict of Dr. Barwis, of Devizes.

In the 68th year of his age, and 35th of his miniſtry, the Rev. Thomas Bell, one of the Relief miniſters in Glaſgow.

In Old-ſtreet-road, aged 80, Mr. Wm. Hodgman, formerly of Dover, Kent.

17. Mrs. Bree, of Arundel-ſtreet, Strand.

Mr. Welſh, horſe-dealer, Oxford-ſtreet. While attending the operation of a refined ſpecies of human cruelty to dumb animals, that of *nicking* a horſe, the animal, not being properly ſecured, and exaſperated beyond bearing with ſmart and pain, kicked Mr. W. in the ſtomach, whereby he was thrown to a conſiderable diſtance, and inſtantly killed

Aged 71, Mr. Robert Benner, of Eaſton, near Stamford, co Lincoln.

At Barton-upon-Humber, aged 67, Mr. Charles Empſon, ſen. formerly an eminent farmer and grazier at Bonby.

At his houſe at Bratton, Devon, Francis Baſſett, eſq. of Heanton-court. He was a deſcendant of the Plantagenet Family, and repreſented the borough of Barnſtaple in two ſucceſſive parliaments.

18. At Cliffon, in her 23d year, the wife of the Rev. N. T. Heineken, of Brentford, Middleſex.

At Hammerſmith, aged 22, Miſs Mary-Anne Wilſon, ſecond daughter of Mr. W. of the Strand.

At her houſe at Walworth, Surrey, aged 72, Mrs. Elizabeth Stead.

Miſs Jane Lambton, daughter of the late Mr. Peter L. of Newcaſtle, maſter mariner.

Of apoplexy, in his 75th year, Robert Hubbard, eſq. an eminent attorney, of Leiceſter. He was eſteemed by thoſe connected with him as a gentleman of conſiderable profeſſional abilities, ſound judgment, and ſtrict integrity.

Suddenly, at Newport, co. Glouceſter, Mr. John Clarke.

At Peterhead, Major John Ramſay, late of the Scotch brigade.

Killed by the burſting of his gun, his head being ſhattered to pieces, James Garland, ſervant to Mr. John Clements, of Wick, co. Somerſet, aged about 21.

Mr. Hugh Findlay, merchant and poſtmaſter in Edinburgh.

At Tours, in France, whither he went for the recovery of his health, Robert Eden, M. D. eldeſt ſon of the late Mr. E. of Sunderland.

19. At Stamford-hill, in his 77th year, Mr. Daniel Bell, an eminent coal-merch. and one of the people called Quakers. His remains were depoſited in the Quakers' burying-ground at Winchmore-hill.

At Bath, Mrs. Anne Scudamore, aunt to John S. eſq M. P. for Hereford.

In South Lambeth, the relict of R. Dixon, eſq. principal land coal-meter of London.

The wife of John Whitehorne, eſq. of Charlton-Kings, co. Glouceſter.

Mrs. Walker, daughter of the late James Geddes, eſq. of Kirkard, advocate, and relict of Mr. John Walker, merchant.

20. At Baldon, co. Oxford, the infant ſon of Sir Chriſtopher Willoughby, bart.

Mr. Oliver, linen-draper, Holborn.

Aged 44, Mr. Nathaniel Collington, of Empingham, late of Barrowden, in Rutland; who for 30 years lingered in blindneſs with moſt praiſeworthy reſignation.

Mr. Clement Leeds, of John-hill, Ratcliff-highway.

At Edinburgh, Lady Hamilton, of Roſehall, in Scotland.

21. At

21. At Berlin, the Pruſſian Miniſter of State, Philip-Charles Count Alvenſleben. He was born at Hanover, Dec. 12, 1745. where his father was of the Privy Council of War, and his grandfather had been Miniſter of State. The caſt of his character was principally formed during the ſeven years war, when he enjoyed a mutual degree of inſtruction with the two royal perſonages, the heir of Frederick-William II. and his brother, Frederick-Henry Carl, and where a kind of friendſhip commenced between them, which was cordially remembered by the Count to his lateſt years. After the finiſh of his academical ſtudies at Halle, in 1770, he commenced his public character as a juriſt, in that of Referendarius in the Court of Chancery at Berlin, thus laying his foundation for a man of buſineſs. Jan. 1, 1774, he made his debût at the Pruſſian Court, as gentleman to his Royal Highneſs Prince Ferdinand. On Sept. 29, 1775, he begun his diplomatic career, being appointed envoy-extraordinary to the Court of Saxony, and chamberlain to his Majeſty. His extenſive knowledge and excellent qualifications every where procured him both reception and confidence; and the avowed ſatisfaction of Frederick II. was the reward of his exertions. The war of the Succeſſion, in Bavaria, occupied a period in which Count Alvenſleben was the centre of communication between his Sovereign, the army, and the allied Electoral Courts. After 12 years exertion of theſe uncommon talents, he was appointed, in 1787, to an extraordinary miſſion to the Court of France; and, in the beginning of 1788, he filled the place of envoy-extraordinary to the Republick of the United Netherlands; and, at the concluſion of the ſame year, he was in the ſame character at the Court of Great Britain. In 1790 he was recalled from London, and was promoted to be a Cabinet and War Miniſter on the 1ſt of May, 1791. As a reward for his fidelity and exertions, in 1792, he was inveſted, with the order of the Red; in 1798, with the Black Eagle; and, in 1800, promoted to the dignity of a Count. Beſides the exerciſe of theſe important offices, he was not leſs frequently than willingly engaged in literature; as a proof of which, his "Obſervations on England," never printed, may be quoted as poſſeſſing uncommon merit. His private benevolence was moſt conſpicuous in the plan which he ſet on foot at Berlin, for the ſupport of aged and infirm ſervants. He was firſt ſeized with a mortal diſeaſe in October, 1801; but the ſame exemplary fortitude which ſupported him in life, did not forſake him in a long ſickneſs and death. He was never married; but is ſtill lamented by his numerous family; nor will it ever be forgotten by Pruſſian Patriots what Alvenſleben has done for his country, either as a ſtateſman or an individual. Their Pruſſian Majeſties paid him a viſit during the courſe of his illneſs, a few months before his deceaſe.

21. After a very ſhort illneſs, in her 18th year, Miſs Mayer, daughter of Mrs. M. and niece to Mr. Mountain, of the Northgate-ſtreet, Gloucester.

At Admiral Scott's houſe in Southampton, Charles Winſton, eſq. of Dominica.

At Milford, near Lymington, Hants, in his 21ſt year, the only ſon of Tho. Henchman, eſq. of New Burlington-ſtreet.

22. At his houſe in Duke-ſtreet, Weſtminſter, Samuel Arnold, Muſ. D. a moſt reſpectable ornament of the muſical world. He had been ill for ſome time before his death. His works are ſo numerous, and ſo well known, that hardly any eulogium can be neceſſary on abilities which have been ſo long and ſo juſtly admired. A trifle has often contributed more to ſucceſs than even ſolid learning and extraordinary talents; and Dr. Arnold firſt diſtinguiſhed himſelf in his profeſſion by a little air that at once became popular through the nation. We mean "If 'tis Joy to wound a Lover," a lively and original melody that was immediately warbled by every tongue. Dr. Arnold, however, poſſeſſed ſuch knowledge, taſte, and genius in his art, as muſt have raiſed him high in public eſtimation in proportion as his powers were developed. After Dr. Arne's great and merited ſucceſs in "Love in a Village," Dr. Arnold entered into an amiable competition with that great compoſer in "The Maid of the Mill," an opera in which there is much muſick, and which procured him a conſiderable degree of profeſſional repute. The chief muſical pieces that have been brought forward at the Haymarket theatre, for a long courſe of years, were compoſed by Dr. Arnold; and, being a man of very good ſenſe, and well acquainted with life, he was enabled to enter into the ſpirit of an author's meaning. Hence all his compoſitions, in addition to their acknowledged ſcience, taſte, and fancy, have the merit of being peculiarly appropriate to the ſentiments which they are intended to expreſs. A proof of the truth of this remark may be found in the younger Colman's muſical dramas, all of which, with, we believe, the ſingle exception of "The Iron Cheſt," were compoſed by Dr. Arnold. He was originally under the ſuperintendence of the immortal Handel, and derived a taſte for ſacred muſick from that ſublime compoſer, as is apparent in the oratorios which Dr. Arnold has given to the world. In theſe oratorios there is a grandeur, dignity, and energy, not unworthy of a follower of ſo great a maſter. In this reſpect, therefore, the talents of Dr. Arnold appear to rare advantage, for he not only acquitted himſelf with high credit in thoſe ſolemn and auguſt ſubjects which relate to our religious duties; but

but in thoſe tender, playful, and humourous compoſitions which belong to the beſt of our public amuſements. The "Maid of the Mill," the "Agreeable Surprize," "Incle and Yarico," the "Surrender of Calais," the "Shipwreck," and "Peeping Tom," will continue to delight as long as harmony continues to charm. In the higher ſtyle of compoſition alſo, his ſucceſs was great; and Dr. Brown's oratorio of "The Cure of Saul," compoſed about 35 years ago, was conſidered to be the beſt production ſince the time of Handel. His "Shunamite Woman," one of his lateſt productions, poſſeſſes all the genius of earlier compoſitions, with that additional ſcience which he had derived from ſtudy and experience. The baſis of his character in his profeſſion, and in private life, was good ſenſe; and it was this faculty which reſtrained the luxuriance of imagination, and regulated his compoſitions according to character and ſentiment. He was ſocial and good-humoured, converſant with life, and ſtored with anecdotes. There was no narrow-minded jealouſy in his nature towards others who travelled with him in the ſame road to affluence and fame; and he always paid a liberal tribute to contemporary merit. His admiration of Handel was unbounded; and, notwithſtanding all his profeſſional employments, he brought forward a magnificent edition of the works of that unrivalled compoſer, liberally enriched with beautiful engravings. Dr. Arnold has left a widow, one ſon, and two daughters. The ſon has diſtinguiſhed himſelf by talents in literature and painting. By the death of Dr. Arnold there are two vacancies in the Chapel Royal, one in the office of organiſt, and the other in that of compoſer. It will be difficult to fill either of theſe offices with a man of equal abilities. At 9 o'clock in the morning of the 20th, various friends met at his houſe; and, about 20 minutes before 10, the proceſſion advanced from the Doctor's houſe to the Weſt door of Weſtminſter-Abbey, where the body was met by the gentlemen, children, and minor canons, and likewiſe by the gentlemen and children of his Majeſty's Chapels Royal and St. Paul's. The body was afterwards received at the Weſt door, and conducted into the middle of the choir, the members thereof ſinging the Burial Service. On the body being received into the choir, it was placed upon treſſels, and covered with a canopy of feathers, which being approached with due ſolemnity, the ſervice for the day began, and only differed from the uſual cuſtom, that one pſalm, peculiar to the occaſion, was ſung, inſtead of the whole pſalms for the day. The firſt leſſon was from the Book of Job; and the ſecond, that which is uſually read at funeral ceremonies when the body is brought into the church. After the concluſion of the ſervice, the body was again carried down the middle aiſle, towards the Weſtern porch, where the proceſſion turned off, down the North aiſle, to where Purcell, Blow, and Croft, are interred. The Rev. Weldon Champneſs, precentor, then read the Burial Service, with that dignified feeling and appropriate expreſſion which proved that he was gratified not only in inſtancing the deceaſed as a lamented friend but an exemplary Chriſtian. At that part of the ſervice which begins "I heard a voice from Heaven ſay, write!" Dr. Calcott produced a dirge, expreſsly compoſed for the occaſion, and ſung by Meſſrs. Sale, Nield, Leete, Dignum, Sedgwick, Stevens, Horſfall, &c. aſſiſted by the children of Weſtminſter Abbey and his Majeſty's Chapels Royal. The expreſſion of the words was ſo ably aſſiſted by the concord of ſweet ſounds, the local ſolemnity, and the effuſion of friendly ſorrow, that the dirge, heard with the moſt awful ſilence, produced an effect inconceivable to thoſe who have not witneſſed the united exertion of friendſhip and talent paying their laſt tribute to departed excellence. The body was then conſigned to the earth; and, it being obſerved that the lead of Purcell's coffin was viſible, and tangible to Dr. Arnold's, a friend remarked, that even death itſelf could not ſeparate heaven-born genius. Dr. A.'s merits as a muſician are too well known to require farther comment; and his reſpectability as a man is fully aſcertained by the valuable and eſtimable characters who attended the

Order of the Proceſſion:

The Choriſters of Weſtminſter Abbey, his Majeſty's Chapels Royal, and St. Paul's.

The Lay-Vicars of the Three Choirs.

The Rev. Weldon Champneſs, Precentor of Weſtminſter Abbey.

The Plume of Feathers.

Dr. Pearce, Sub-Dean of his Majeſty's Chapels Royal.

The Body.

The Pall-bearers were:

Dr. Sir W. Parſons, Knt.	Dr. Calcott,
Dr. Ayrton,	Dr. Smith, and
Dr. Buſby,	Mr. Guiſe, R.M.

Chief Mourners:

Mr. Roſe, Son in-law of the deceaſed,	Mr. Hudſon,
	Mr. Ayrton, and
Mr. Pye, Poet Laureat.	Mr. Pillener.

22. In Old Burlington ſtreet, Robert Thiſtlethwayte, eſq. of Southwick place, Hants, and late M. P. for that county.

At Deal, a young man of the name of Lilly fell overboard from a boat (in which were five men) working to windward, but, being an expert ſwimmer, came up again, and made for the ſhore, which he had nearly reached when he got into the ſurf, and, before any aſſiſtance could be given, went down, and was loſt.

Aged 72, the Rev. Henry Pratt, vicar of Orpington and St. Mary Cray, Kent.

Mr.

Mr. Hill, pawnbroker, Charing-croſs.

At Paris, ſuddenly, whilſt giving a leſſon on the violin, M. Guerillot, a celebrated performer on that inſtrument.

23. At the Quintan, co. Salop, Mr. Jas. Purkes, an induſtrious, honeſt man.

Rev. Thomas Hunter, vicar of Almondbury, near Huddersfield, and chaplain to the Duke of Athol.

Aged 73, the wife of Mr. Mark Gillam, of Cambridge.

Aged 84, the relict of Mr. John Barron, formerly keeper of the Cardinal's Cap inn at Cambridge.

At Vienna, in his 80th year, univerſally eſteemed and regretted, Gen. Jerningham, nephew to the late Sir George J. bart. of Coſſey, co. Norfolk. He had ſerved upwards of 50 years in the Imperial ſervice, and was chamberlain to the Empreſs Maria-Thereſa, and to the Emperors Joſeph, Leopold, and Francis.

24. At her houſe in Swallow-ſtreet, Mrs. Bridger, the chimney-ſweeper, commonly known by the name of *Mother Brownrigg*. The ſame morning, previous to her departure, ſhe had taken a pint of gin. The conviction of her foreman, for his cruel uſage to Peter Cavanagh, a kidnapped child, for which he is ſentenced to ſix months' impriſonment, made her, as ſhe ſaid, low-ſpirited, and therefore ſhe drank harder than uſual; for, at every ten minutes ſhe had recourſe to her glaſs to keep up her drooping ſpirits. She knew that ſhe muſt be brought to trial next ſeſſion, and (from what appeared on the trial of her foreman) what ſhe had to expect. Since the death of Bridger, about nine or ten months ago, with whom ſhe lived as a wife, and whoſe name ſhe bore, his cruel woman was, through intemperance, almoſt conſtantly confined to her bed, having very bad ulcerated legs, the relicks of a cruel diſeaſe, which, through her hard drinking, were like to mortify. Every morning, during this period, before breakfaſt, ſhe generally drank three or four glaſſes of liquor, and a couple of pints of beer; the remainder of the day ſhe ſpent in like manner, in converſation with any perſon who came to enquire her ſtate of health, and to whom ſhe always complained that her ſpirits were very low, and then would take a glaſs from her bottle, which always ſtood by her bedſide; ſometimes, by way of amuſement, ſhe had one of her unfortunate apprentices brought to her bedſide, and having ſtripped him naked, would make ſhift, bad as ſhe was, to fit up, and beat him in a moſt cruel and barbarous manner with a large ſtick, which ſhe generally kept by her bedſide for that purpoſe; at other times, when in good humour, ſhe would have her apprentices brought to her bedſide, and made to box each other, giving a piece of plum-pudding or a halfpenny to the victor. She made the poor boys get up every morning at three o'clock and go out, without ſhirt, ſhoe, or ſtocking, to ſweep chimnies; when they came home, they were forced generally to ſcour the ſtairs, and do every other kind of drudgery before they got their ſcanty meal. Two or three days previous to her death, ſhe ſent for a Divine, to adminiſter the Sacrament to her; but on his coming, finding her very much intoxicated, and inſtead of being penitent railing at her neighbours, he took his leave, remarking, that it was not him ſhe wanted. About an hour before her death, ſhe ordered the carpet to be ſpread, that ſhe might look ſomewhat decent when dead. She then ordered the boy to bring her a pint of beer; but, being ſomewhat tardy, ſhe exclaimed, "You ***** dog, make haſte, or I ſhall be in hell before you come back!" He brought the beer, which ſhe only taſted, being rather weak, and ſhortly after expired. She took a conſiderable quantity of laudanum before her death, which accelerated that event. After her deceaſe, till the day of her interment, ſhe was publicly exhibited, the neighbours and paſſengers wiſhing to ſee a monſter, concerning whom they had heard ſo much. Before her departure from this life, ſhe conveyed her money to ſome particular friend. Thus ended the life of a woman who was a diſgrace to her ſex and to humanity, as well as the torment and ſcourge of all who had the misfortune to have any connection with her. The honeſt indignation of the multitude was never diſplayed more properly than at the interment of ſo infamous a character. The moſt romantic imagination can ſcarcely conceive a more horrid exit to an infamous and execrable life than the pen of truth deſcribes on this occaſion. It is to be hoped that the world contains but few ſuch perſons, and that, when they do appear, they may only ſerve to render vice more deteſtable. Her remains were interred on the evening of the 28th in St. Mary-le-Bone burying-ground. The body was borne by four men belonging to an undertaker, with *two ſmall ſweeps* following as chief mourners. Next followed the *old woman* whom ſhe had from the workhouſe to attend her during her illneſs. The latter was in black, having been laſt the mournings which the deceaſed wore for her late huſband Bridger. The other *diſtinguiſhed perſonages*, who formed the chief part of the cavalcade, were compoſed of the *mobility*, who followed, loudly vociferating very hideous *mock* lamentations, with *ragged ſheets of paper* in their hands as ſubſtitutes for *weeping handkerchiefs*. As ſhe advanced to the place of interment, the concourſe rapidly increaſed, the name of Mrs. Bridger exciting univerſal curioſity. We may unequivocally affirm, that a prince could not have

have more come through curiosity to see him buried, than had the notorious Mrs. Bridger, until such time as she was consigned to the earth, where we leave her sad remains, in order to give an account of the hardened manner of her death. There was a Mrs. Voyer, the widow of another chimney-sweep, who supplied the deceased with money in her wants, in consideration of having the house, and some trifling effects, together with the good-will, after Mrs. Bridger's death. She owed Mrs. Voyer 70l. and as a kind of security she deposited her lease in her possession. She still continued to demand more money; and, having lost her custom, she commenced an artful project two days before her death; which was, to make over all her property, not excepting any thing, to a Mr. Woodward, for 45l. without apprising him that Mrs. Voyer had a prior engagement. He paid her the money on the 21st, and on the 23d he came to take an inventory of her effects. Seating himself by the bed, she began to state to him the articles which he was to enumerate. When she came to mention the silver spoons, which, she said, were in the drawer at her bed-head, the old nurse contradicted her saying, "Surely you forget; you made me pawn them last night; and you burnt the duplicate!" She exclaimed in a rage, "I'll make no more of my will until the **** **** is turned out of the room!" When the inventory was completely finished for that room, they went up stairs, to take an account of what was there. She took that opportunity of having her cloaths made up in a bundle, then took the ring off her finger, and made them be conveyed away privately to some person unknown, although they were twice before disposed of.

Mr. Eames, auctioneer, of Shitlington, co. Bedford. Going up to bed, at the Rev. Mr. Whitehurst's, vicar of Westoning, in the same county, he fell, in a sudden fit, through the stair-case window, and was killed on the spot.

At Attleburgh, aged 62, the Rev. John Fairfax Francklin, rector of that parish, and of Earsham, both co. Norfolk. He was of Emanuel college, Cambridge, A. B. 1764; A. M. 1767.

Of a deep decline, the wife of Mr. Upton, apothecary, of Cheapside, and sister to Mr. Judd, of Stamford, co. Lincoln.

25. Rev. John Price, curate of St. Andrew's, Holborn.

At Aldwick, Sussex, Miss Pechell, dau. of Sir Thomas Brooke P. bart.

Mr. Minnett, a gardener, of Millbank, Westminster. Reaching, on the 24th, for something on a high shelf in his stable, he unfortunately fell backward, and frighted a horse, who trod upon his belly, and, notwithstanding medical assistance being procured instantly, he died this afternoon.

26. At Bourn, co. Lincoln, Mrs. Martha Layton, who many years kept the Bull inn.

At Taunton, aged 42, Capt. W. Corfield, late of the 47th foot.

At his house in Pickering-place, St. James's, John Scott, esq. one of the magistrates belonging to the Police-office in Marlborough-street. His death was rather sudden. While attending his duty at the office on the preceding day, he complained of being ill, and retired home, where he was seized with an apoplectic fit, from which he in some measure recovered, and lingered till seven o'clock of the succeeding evening, when he expired.

27. At Edinburgh, the Rev. Wm. Paul, minister of St. Cuthbert's.

Rev. George Hirst, D.D. rector of Beaconsfield, Bucks, and formerly of Norwich. The living is in the gift of Magdalen college, Oxford; where he proceeded M. A. 1778, B. D. 1788, D. D. 1797.

At Bristol, whither he had gone for the recovery of his health, of an inflammation of the lungs, aged 84, the Rev. Henry Hunter, D. D. minister of the Scotch Church, London Wall. He was born in Scotland, in 1741, and, after passing through a regular course of education at the College of Edinburgh, was ordained one of the Ministers of South Leith, in 1769. His talents and the qualities of his heart soon raised him to the highest pitch of popularity; and it was with the sincerest regret that his congregation saw him removed from them by a call from the Presbyterian Meeting at London Wall. This translation to the metropolis, however, opened a wider range to his abilities; and those talents, which in any situation would have rendered him respected and beloved, have here raised him to reputation in the literary world. Several single Sermons first introduced him publicly as an author. These were, on the ordination of O. Nicholson, M. A. 1775, 2 Cor. iv. 7, 8; on the study of the Sacred Scripture, Acts xvii. 11, in "The Scotch Preacher," vol. IV. p. 336; at the funeral of the Rev. George Turnbull, 1783; on the opening of the new meeting house at Walthamstow, in 1787, Rev. xxi. 3, 4; on the Revolution, 1788; "The Believer's Joy," Acts viii. 39, in "The Scotch Preacher," IV. 63. These and other miscellaneous sermons were collected into two volumes, and published, with biographical illustrations. He also republished a treatise by the late Mr. Robert Fleming, in which were some passages supposed to be prophetical of the French Revolution. It was his "Sacred Biography," in three vols. 1786, three more 1792, 8vo, which arrested attention; and the several editions which it has already passed through are proofs that its popularity still continues undiminished. The character of this work is already well known: an easy flowing style,

ſtyle, often highly embelliſhed, yet without ever loſing the ſentiment in the glare of colouring, is the characteriſtick of all Dr. Hunter's works; and many ſhining paſſages in the "Sacred Biography" bear teſtimony to his genius. The talk of tranſlation, when well executed, is ſuppoſed to indicate talents little inferior to thoſe of the original author; and in this department Dr. Hunter has ſeldom been equalled. His tranſlation of the beautiful and enthuſiaſtic works of St. Pierre has been univerſally read and admired; and here, if in any inſtance, the tranſlator entered into the ſpirit of the author; and the glow of benevolence which gives life to every page of the "Studies of Nature" was entirely congenial to the feelings of the tranſlator. Sonini's Travels in Egypt*, the 6th volume of Saurin's Sermons, Caſtera's Life of Catherine of Ruſſia, and Euler's Letters to a German Princeſs, 1795, 2 vols. 8vo, have all been given by Dr. H. in an Engliſh dreſs, and all received with approbation. But the moſt ſplendid tranſlation which he executed is Lavater's large work on Phyſiognomy. The ingenious ſpeculation of that philoſopher were no ſooner publiſhed, than they excited the greateſt attention all over Europe. The enthuſiaſm with which they were delivered, and the field which they opened for the exerciſe of fancy and ingenuity, ſoon rendered phyſiognomy a favourite ſtudy; and every one hoped to learn from Lavater the means of diving into the thoughts of others, and realizing the antient philoſopher's idea of placing a window in the breaſt. The elegance with which the Engliſh edition tranſlated by Dr. Hunter is executed is a ſufficient proof of the value in which it was held. The execution of the plates and printing is indeed ſuperb, and the merits of the tranſlator are ſupported by the teſtimony of Lavater himſelf. It was on this occaſion that Dr. Hunter paid a viſit to this celebrated philoſopher; and he then found, that as their profeſſions were the ſame, ſo their ſentiments, their feelings, and their opinions, were altogether alike. A complete acquaintance with the French language enabled him to enjoy Lavater's converſation freely; and he ever afterwards talked with rapture of the ſimplicity of manners, the unaffected piety, the unbounded benevolence, and the penetrating genius, of this valued friend. The bare mention of that barbarous cruelty which maſſacred the virtuous Lavater, was ſufficient to make him ſhrink back with horror. But if Dr. Hunter was conſpicuous as an author, he was ſtill more to be admired as a man. An unbounded flow of benevolence which made him enjoy and give enjoyment to every ſociety, joined to a warmth of feeling which made him take an intereſt in every occurrence, rendered him the delight of all his acquaintance. His ſocial talents were of the higheſt order. An eaſy flow of converſation, never loud, never overbearing, and completely free from affectation; an inexhauſtible fund of pleaſant anecdotes and occaſional flaſhes of wit and humour, never failed to make every company he joined pleaſed with him and with themſelves. He was particularly happy in adapting his converſation to thoſe he converſed with; and while to a lady his converſation appeared that of a poliſhed gentleman, the ſcholar was ſurpriſed by his apt quotations from the claſſicks, and the eaſe with which he converſed on every ſubject. Among a circle of his literary friends, indeed, where he could give a looſe to his flow of ſoul, his ſocial powers were unrivaled. But while thoſe friends who enjoyed the pleaſures of his ſociety look back with regret to the happy hours they have ſpent in his company, the poor and diſtreſſed, who have ſo often experienced the effects of his active benevolence, have indeed cauſe to mourn for their loſs. In promoting every benevolent plan he was ready to ſtand foremoſt; and never failed to contribute greatly to its ſucceſs. As chaplain to the Scots Corporation, he had often an opportunity, by his influence, of relieving his diſtreſſed countrymen; and, as ſecretary to the Society for propagating Chriſtian Knowledge, his activity in the cauſe of Religion will be remembered. His private charities were as numerous as the objects of compaſſion which occurred to him; nor ſhould his unbounded and chearful hoſpitality be forgot among his other virtues. The crowded attendance and the univerſal regret of his congregation are the beſt proofs of the effect of his pulpit eloquence. Entirely free from the cant of Methodiſm, which diſgraces ſome of the Diſſenting Clergymen now in England, and incapable of ſtooping to acquire popularity by the arts of fanatical declamation, or the affectation of ſanctity, his ſolemn and earneſt manner were calculated to make the deepeſt impreſſion. His enlightened and liberal ideas of religion made his meeting-houſe the reſort of the leading Scotſmen in London; and it was here that the inhabitants of the Southern part of the iſland (who have had too much reaſon, from the conduct of Preſbyterians, to indulge prejudices againſt them,) had an opportunity of obſerving a ſpecimen of that Church which produced a Blair and a Robertſon. The benefits derived from this to the Chriſtian Religion are incalculable; and it is to be hoped, that the reſpectable members of the London

Wall

* Of this tranſlation of Sonini, ſee our vol. LXXI. p. 151; a more correct tranſlation having been publiſhed for Debrett.

Wall Meeting will be careful to ſelect a man whoſe taſte, liberality, and knowledge, will do credit to the church to which he belongs. In all popular elections of a clergyman, there are a few pretenders to extraordinary ſanctity who, from their own overweening confidence, and the indolence of others concerned, are too often allowed to dictate and impoſe their own opinions upon a whole congregation. But it is to be hoped, that thoſe who have enjoyed the inſtructions of Dr. Hunter, will not diſgrace his memory by the introduction of any illiberal bigot into his place. It is merely to be wiſhed, that there ſhould be at leaſt one place in the metropolis, where enlightened Preſbyterians may attend religious inſtruction without diſapprobation and diſguſt. Dr. Hunter was of a ſpare habit of body, and remarkably active. His uſual chearfulneſs and flow of good-humour, continued till within a few weeks of his death, when an inflammation on the lungs began to hurry his conſtitution into rapid decay. He went to Bath, and then to Briſtol, to try the effects of the waters; at the latter place he finiſhed his mortal career, leaving behind him a wife, two ſons, and a daughter, who are joined by all who knew him in regretting the loſs of a valuable member of ſociety.

28. In the prime of life, the Rev. Stebbing Shaw, of Queen's college, Cambridge, B. A. 1784; M. A. 1787; B. D. 1796; F. S. A. rector of Hartſhorn, co. Derby; in which he ſucceeded his father; author of "A Tour in the Weſt of England, 1788," 8vo; joint editor of "The Topographer," 4 vols. 8vo, 1789—1791; but better known by his laſt valuable publication, "The Hiſtory and Antiquities of the County of Stafford;" vol. I. 1798 (LXVIII. 95); vol. II. part I. 1801 (LXXI. 1105). Together with great ſkill in topography, Mr. Shaw poſſeſſed the advantage of a ready and accurate pencil. To thoſe accompliſhments he added a very great proficiency in muſick; and they were heightened by that perfect goodneſs of heart and ſingleneſs of manners which render his loſs a ſevere affliction to all who had the happineſs of his acquaintance. His warmth of friendſhip is indeed demonſtrable in whatever he wrote; of which the prefaces to his Staffordſhire, and many of his letters in our Miſcellany, reporting progreſs in that laborious undertaking, are ſtriking examples.

In Poland-ſtreet, St. James's, Weſtminſter, at the houſe of her uncle (Mr. Newby), Miſs Louiſa Cowdery. The diſeaſe which proved fatal to this perſonable and excellent young woman, who was only in her 22d year, was a malignant ſore throat, which carried her off on the fourth day.

At his houſe in Great Driffield, in his 79th year, the Rev. George Etherington, vicar of Collingham, near Thorp-Arch, in the Weſt riding of the county of York. He was of Trinity college, Cambridge; LL.B. 1748.

Aged 3 years, Thomas Storey, ſon of Mr. John S. of Epworth, co. Lincoln, miller. This infant was wounded on the head by the ſails of a windmill, belonging to his father, on the 24th, of which he languiſhed till this day.

29. At his lodgings in Norton-ſtreet, aged 78, Mr. Samuel Paterſon, the well-known and juſtly-celebrated auctioneer; whoſe talent at CATALOGUIZING was unrivaled; witneſs, that of a famous collection from the Continent, called *Catalogus Univerſalis*; that of Sir Julius Cæſar's MSS. (which he had accidentally reſcued from deſtruction after they had actually reached the cheeſemonger's ſhop); the intereſting Catalogues of the Libraries of Weſt, Beauclerk, the Pinelli, Tyſſen, &c. &c. after he ceaſed to exhibit from his own pulpit in Eſſex-houſe in Eſſex-ſtreet, Strand, which gave place to a pulpit of a different complexion. He figured laſt as auctioneer in King-ſtreet, Covent-garden (where his own books are ſoon to be ſold). He was not brought up to any profeſſion; and before, or ſoon after, he became of age, his guardian failed, and he loſt his fortune. Marrying very young, and the love of reading leading him to deal in books, he opened a bookſeller's ſhop in the Strand, where he publiſhed "A Diſſertation on the Original of the Equeſtrian Figure of the George, and of the Garter, by Dr. Pettingal, 1753," 4to. The buſineſs of a bookſeller not proving ſucceſsful, he entered upon Eſſex houſe, and commenced general auctioneer, and, amongſt other articles, he here ſold a valuable allotment of painted glaſs, and a capital collection of books, which he brought home after a tour through Holland and Flanders. He was alſo author of "Coryat Junior, 1767," in 3 vols. 12mo, the reſult of that tour; "Joineriana; or, The Book of Scraps," 2 vols. 12mo; "The Templar," a weekly paper, publiſhed by Brown, which was ſoon dropped; and "Speculations on Law and Lawyers, applicable to the manifeſt Hardſhips, Uncertainties, and abuſive Practice of the Common Law, 1788," 8vo (ſee our vol. LVIII. pp. 338, 396), occaſioned by his own diſtreſſes, the conſequence of imprudent ſpeculations and a numerous family; after ſtruggling with which, he was appointed librarian to the Marquis of Lanſdown. On Nov. 25, 1790, after an union of near 45 years, he loſt his beloved wife, Hamilton, a grand-daughter of the noble houſes of Kennedy and Cochran, in North Britain, niece of the late all-accompliſhed Suſannah Counteſs of Eglinton, couſin-german to the Earls of Caſſills and Eglinton, and in near conſanguinity with ſeveral other of the moſt noble and illuſ-

trious

trious families in Scotland; to wit, Hamilton and Brandon, Dundonald, Sutherland, Cranford, Galloway, Strathmore, &c. &c. She was buried in her huſband's family-vault in Covent-garden church. His eldeſt ſon, Charles, lieutenant of marines, and ſtudent of the academy of painting, died at the marine barracks at Chatham, in his 20th year, Dec. 14, 1779. Two other ſons, John and Samuel, reſpectable young men, have been engaged, for ſome years, as clerks in the Sun Fire-office; and one of his daughters married Mr. Pearſon, the celebrated glaſs-ſtainer. Few men of this country had ſo much bibliographical knowledge; and perhaps we never had a bookſeller who knew ſo much of the contents of books generally; and he was particularly well acquainted with our Engliſh poets. If, in his employment of taking catalogues, he met with a book he had not ſeen before, which excited his curioſity, or intereſted his feelings, they muſt be gratified, and his attendant might amuſe himſelf as he choſe. The conſequence was, that, on many occaſions, catalogues could be procured only a few hours before the ſale commenced. The immediate cauſe of his death was a hurt in his leg, which happened from ſtumbling in the dark over a ſmall dog-kennel moſt abſurdly left by his landlady (as ſervant-maids too often leave *pails*) at the bottom of a flair-caſe. The wound turned to a mortification, which ſoon ended fatally

Mr. John Wagſtaff, an eminent builder, of Daventry; who had twice ſerved the office of chief magiſtrate.

Mrs. White, of Walling Wells park, co. Nottingham, widow and relict of Taylor W. eſq. and one of the two daughters and coheireſſes of Sir Iſaac Woollaſton, late of Loſeby, co. Leiceſter, bart.; by whoſe death a very conſiderable eſtate devolves to her eldeſt ſon, Thomas Woollaſton White, eſq. of Walling Wells, the nephew and heir of the late John White, eſq. who ſat in parliament ſeveral years for the borough of Retford.

Mr. Thomas Jones, of the Hay-market, one of his Majeſty's yeomen.

Aged 19, after 10 days illneſs of an inflammation of the bowels, while on a viſit at Wm. Adam's, eſq. in Richmond park, Miſs Elizabeth Elphinſtone, ſecond daughter of the Hon. Wm. E.

30. At his private retreat of Broughton-Sulney, Notts, of which village he had been the paſtor for more than 30 years, ſome time previous to which he kept an academy for young gentlemen at Bingham, in that county, the Rev. Charles Wildbore. He particularly excelled in the intricate ſcience of the mathematics, and had for many years been the editor of the "Gentleman's Diary," and to his productions in which work, as well as others, he generally concealed his *real* name under the fictitious ſignature of "EUMENES." At an earlier period of life he was a reviewer of the Philoſophical Tranſactions, in which truſt, as well as ſeveral others committed to his care and inſpection, he ſo well acquitted himſelf, that he was ſolicited to become a member of the Royal Society; but this honour he very modeſtly declined, in a letter to the then Preſident, remarking, amongſt other things, "that his ambition had never led him to viſit the metropolis; and if he accepted the honour of being one of that learned Society, he ſhould wiſh, not to be a *paſſive*, but an *active* member; to be which, he ſuppoſed that it would be neceſſary for him to come forward in the world, which he had not the leaſt inclination to do, preferring his village retirement infinitely beyond the 'buſy hum of men,' and to be ſtyled 'the humble village Paſtor,' without the addition of the initials F. R. S." He was intimately acquainted, *by correſpondence*, with many learned men (for he ſcarcely ever *ſaw* any of them), particularly with the celebrated Chas. Hutton, LL.D. teacher of the Royal Academy at Woolwich, for whom he entertained a very high eſteem. Though pretty far advanced in the vale of life, he had a remarkably ſtrong and retentive memory, as a proof of which, he has told the writer hereof, that he made a common practice of ſolving the moſt obſtruſe queſtions in the mathematicks without ever committing a ſingle figure, &c. to paper till finiſhed; and, upon its being obſerved "how much pen and paper might aſſiſt him!" he replied, "I have, my friend! to thank God for a moſt retentive memory; and ſo long as it is enabled to exerciſe it's functions, it ſhall not have any aſſiſtance from art." When his mind was occupied in cloſe ſtudy, he always walked to and fro in an obſcure part of his garden, where he could neither ſee nor be ſeen of any one, and frequently paced, in this manner, ſeveral miles in a day. As a proof of the humbleneſs of his mind, he would frequently talk of the obſcurity of his parentage;—of his having received the firſt rudiments of his education at the "*Blue Coat ſchool*" in Nottingham, and of the many menial offices he went through in his juvenile days. Beſides his many other friends, he has left, to deplore his loſs, a widow and an only ſon, the Rev. Charles Wildbore, rector of Tilton, in Leiceſterſhire, worth about 250l. per ann. the reverſion of which his father purchaſed for him ſome time before the death of the late incumbent.

Aged 68, the wife of Henry Bentley, eſq. of Brigg, co Lincoln.

Aged 83, William Beech, M. D. of the Abbey-foregate, Shrewſbury.

At Catisfield, Hants, in her 24th year, the wife of the Hon. Henry Blackwood, captain in the royal navy.

At

At Kenſington, Mr. J. Lamb, ſurgeon.

In a very advanced age, Edward Bull, eſq. of New Ormond-ſtreet.

The wife of Mr. Makepeace, of Serle-ſtreet, Lincoln's-inn.

At Paris, of a complaint in his lungs, after an illneſs of 12 days, aged 56, Charles-Alexander de Calonne. He was a native of Douai, where his father was Firſt Preſident of the Parliament, as he himſelf was, afterwards, Attorney General. His ſubſequent appointment to be *Maitre des Requêtes* occaſioned his removal from Douai to Paris, where he finally became *Comptroleur des Finances*. His ſubſequent hiſtory, his retiring with a large fortune to this country, his devoting that fortune to the cauſe of the emigrant Princes of the Houſe of Bourbon, are circumſtances well known. Few men have more deeply intereſted the fortunes and fate of a nation than this man. It was he who ſuggeſted the idea of the Aſſembly of the Notables, which gave riſe to the Convocation of the States General. M. de C. was particularly amiable and pleaſant as a companion. He openly ridiculed and condemned that official reſerve and taciturnity with which leſs able Stateſmen are apt to protect their reputation from approach and enquiry. He made no ſecret of his opinions, and his friends had the benefit of his obſervation upon the moſt intereſting ſubjects. His writings are claſſical and eloquent. They are full of fire, and his language poſſeſſes a force unknown to it in any other mouth. He is ſincerely regretted by the moſt enlightened men of this country, with whom he lived in habits of intimacy, and to whoſe information and amuſement no individual contributed in an equal degree. Some idea of his "Letter on the State of France preſent and future," may be formed from the review of it, vol. LX. pp. 1112, 1201.

31. At his houſe at Maryland point, near Stratford, Eſſex, Mr. Wm. Emblin, many years maſter of the academy at Laytonſtone, from which he had retired 2 years.

At Bath, the relict of Dr. Foley, dean of Worceſter, and great aunt to the preſent Lord Foley.

Miſs E. Latham, daughter of Mr. Thomas L. of Champion-hill.

At Rocheſter, after a long and painful illneſs, the wife of Mr. Nower, coach-maker. She was regarded, not only for her maternal affection, but for her many uſeful qualities; and will be long remembered by all who were witneſſes of her aſſiduous care and attention.

Lately, at Paris, aged 92, Madame Marie-Anne Lepage du Bocage. She was born at Rouen, Oct. 22, 1710; and was educated in a convent at Paris. She was a Member of the Academies of Rome, Lyons, Rouen, &c.; and in 1746 obtained the firſt prize for Poetry, given by the Academy of Rouen. This lady is often mentioned by the late Earl of Cheſterfield in his Letters to his Son. She retained to the laſt that gaiety and ſweetneſs of manners for which ſhe had been ſo eminently diſtinguiſhed. The principal works which have merited her the rank ſhe enjoyed in the republick of letters are, her "Paradis Perdu," in imitation of Milton; "La Colombiade," a poem on the diſcovery of America; "Les Amazones," a tragedy, played with ſucceſs, 1749; and her Tour through Holland, England, and Italy.

Nov...... At Bromyard, Herefordſhire, aged 85, Mrs. Danſie, widow of James D. eſq. formerly of London.

Nov. 1. In Adam-ſtreet, Adelphi, James M'Vicar Affleck, eſq. M.D. of Jamaica.

At Hackney, in his 78th year, Mr. George Stonehewer.

In Aldermanbury, Paul Agutter, eſq.

2. At his houſe in Glouceſter, at an advanced age, John Howell, eſq. late of Prinknaſh park, co. Glouceſter.

3. Of a long-confirmed aſthma, aged 50, Mr. John Mapples. He was brought up in the office of Mr. Nichols, as a printer; but, being of a volatile diſpoſition, and poſſeſſing a conſiderable ſhare of humour, and ſomething of the *vis comica*, very early exchanged his ſituation in life for that of an itinerant player, and for many years made no inconſiderable figure in the *Dramatis Perſonæ* of various country theatres, particularly in thoſe characters of old men which are marked with drollery. Ill health compelling him to quit the ſtage, he, for the laſt ſix years, reſumed his original profeſſion in the houſe of his former employer; but, from the ſeverity of his diſorder, was under the neceſſity of paſſing nearly half his time in a ſick bed; where, highly to the honour of Humanity, his anguiſh has been alleviated by the kind attention of his fellow-work-men, at the expence of not leſs than 100l. By the ſame benevolent friends his humble funeral was attended, its moderate charge defrayed, and a ſmall ſurplus beſtowed on a diſtreſſed widow.

At Billingborough, co. Lincoln, aged 83, the Rev. John Towers, upwards of fifty years vicar of that pariſh, and of Threekingham; to the former of which he was preſented by the late Biſhop Thomas, in 1759, by lapſe.

Aged 70, Alexander Scott, eſq.

4. At Cheam, Surrey, Mrs. Pybus, daugh. of the late —— Small, eſq. and widow of John P. eſq. and mother of Charles Small P. eſq. one of the lords commiſſioners of the Treaſury.

5. Aged 67, the Rev. John Burrough, D. D. ſenior fellow of Magdalen college, Oxford; where he proceeded M.A. 1758, B.D. 1766, D.D. 1773; rector of Farlington, near Havant, Suſſex, in the gift of Mr. Taylor; and a Whitehall preacher.

6. Mrs.

6. Mrs. Wm. Pitt, of Gloucester.

Murdered, on Hounslow heath, Mr. I. C. Steel, of Catherine-ſtreet, Strand, lavender-water merchant to the Prince of Wales. His body was not diſcovered till the 10th. [*A more particular account of this horrid tranſaction in our next.*]

7. Aged 73, at the houſe of Mr. Cotterell, miniſter of Hadley, Mrs. Monro, relict of Dr. M. daughter of the late Culling Smith, eſq. and ſiſter of Mrs. Cotterell.

Mr. Banton, bee-maſter, of Tuckey-ſtreet, Enfield.

8. At Ely, Mrs. Underwood, wife of the Rev. Benj. U. one of the prebendaries of that cathedral, and rector of Eaſt Barnet. She was daugh. of the Rev. Dr. Knowles, of Bury, whom ſhe ſurvived little more than a month (ſee p. 980).

9. At Cambridge, aged 33, the Rev. John Warter, B. A. 1792, M. A. 1797, fellow of Magdalen college, and junior proctor of the Univerſity of Cambridge, to which office he was elected laſt month, and in which he is ſucceeded, for the remainder of the year, by the Rev. John Walker, M.A. fellow of Trinity-hall.

Of a decline, in her 15th year, Miſs Eliza Harris, daughter of Thomas H. eſq. of St. James's place, proprietor of Covent-garden theatre. Her anxious parents were aſſiſting her up-ſtairs, not without hopes of her recovery, when ſhe expired in their arms, without a ſtruggle or any obſervable indication of pain. She was interred in the family-vault at Hillingdon, Middleſex.

10. After a ſhort illneſs, at his houſe in Frankfort Row, Plymouth, aged 60, that amiable and good man, E. Archer, eſq. of Treſaſke, in Cornwall. His health had been on the wane for ſome time paſt, but the ſerenity and cheerfulneſs of his diſpoſition remained unruffled to the laſt hour of his exiſtence. In the early part of his life he embraced with youthful ardour the military profeſſion, and made his *debût* in the army as an officer in the third regiment of foot guards. Accomplished in his manners, conciliating in his diſpoſition, he was endeared to his brother officers, and beloved by the non-commiſſioned officers and privates, who looked up to him as their father and friend. Though heir to a ſplendid fortune, when the American war broke out, diſdaining a life of eaſe and inactivity, he embarked as captain of that fine body of men, the light company of the third foot guards, for North America. Skilled in military tactics, he evinced, though only commander of a company, great judgment in ſeveral battles in which he was engaged. During the year 1776, firm, yet diſpaſſionate, he led his men into action with the true ſpirit of a Britiſh officer, anxious for the honour of his country: he was at the attack and capture of Staten Iſland, the the battle of Brooklyn, and ſurrender of Long Iſland, the taking New York, and the battle of the White Plains. The fatigues of ſervice and rigour of a North American winter, being almoſt always in the field, obliged him, from debility, to ſolicit leave of abſence to try the air of the South of Devon, which he obtained from General Sir William Howe: his departure was lamented by his brother officers, and the ſoldiers of the third foot guards. After ſome months relaxation, he quitted the army, being ſtill enfeebled by ill health. When the combined fleets of France and Spain paraded before Plymouth Auguſt, 1779, Captain Archer immediately and ſpiritedly raiſed an independent company of gentlemen and tradeſmen, to ſerve without pay, for the defence of the town, which he trained himſelf with unremitting ardour and attention, and brought to ſuch a ſtate of diſcipline, as did credit to his abilities as an officer. At the peace of 1783, the company was diſbanded, after receiving their Sovereign's thanks for their ſervices during the time of their being embodied. Since that period, on the death of his uncle, Swete Archer, eſq. of Treſaſke, he has chiefly reſided at that ſeat, with his amiable lady, (who died a few years ſince), and employed himſelf during the late war in training the Launceſton Volunteers. At the peace of 1801, for the ſake of ſociety, he removed to Plymouth; but his health has viſibly declined for ſome weeks paſt, and he expired on the 10th, with perfect calmneſs and reſignation. The poor will indeed long regret the loſs of their benefactor; his family, friends, and acquaintance, muſt ever lament the loſs of a moſt affectionate friend, the moſt finiſhed and accompliſhed gentleman, and ſincere Chriſtian. He is ſucceeded in his eſtates in Cornwall by his brother, S. Archer, eſq. of Plympton, late Lieutenant Colonel in the 3d regiment of foot guards.

At Stamfordham, of a ſpaſm in his ſtomach, aged 69, Wm. Scott, eſq. M.D. one of the coroners of Northumberland.

11. At Dean's Leaze, Hants, Sir Wm. Lewis André, of Bath, bart. ſo created March 24, 1781, he being then captain in his Majeſty's 26th regiment of foot, and ſtyled of Southampton. He was related to Major André, whoſe hard fate in the American war, 1781, was meant to be, in ſome degree, compenſated by this honour to a ſurviving male branch of his family.

At Greenſtreet, co. Kent, Mr. Peter Williams, ſurgeon.

12. Joſ. Hankey, eſq. of Poplar, Eſſex.

13. At Chelſea, in his 69th year, Mr. Martin Robinſon, formerly of Red Lion-ſtreet, Holborn, grocer.

14. At Welton, near Hull, Miſs L'Oſte, eldeſt daugh. of the late Rev. Joſeph L'O. of Louth, co. Lincoln.

At Margate, aged 47, much regretted,

after a long illness, Mr. Abraham Mumorcery, town-clerk of that place.

15. At his father's house at Enfield, aged 14, of a violent fever, the eldest son of Capt. Barkley.

Aged 62, Mr. Sam. Wincott, of Wheeler-street, Spital-fields; a man who, from the strictest integrity and punctuality in the public line, had amassed a considerable property; and whose death will be felt by a large circle of friends, not only in his own but in several adjoining parishes, as, by his hilarity and natural good humour, he had endeared a number to him, whom he jocularly used to style "his children." The gentlemen of the parish, &c. have long held their feasts at the White Horse tavern, and, by the death of their host, will miss a most excellent caterer, both in solids and fluids.

At Maidstone, co. Kent, after an illness of two days, much regretted, Flint Stacey, esq. a considerable brewer and banker, and late mayor of that town.

16. In his 51st year, Mr. Thomas Pearce, brewer, Millbank-street, Westminster.

At Wormley, aged near 100, Mrs. Baylis, who was just arrived from Gloucestershire, on a visit to her son and daughter.

17. At Lavender-hill, Henry Knowles, esq. many years a respectable merchant in the Borough of Southwark.

18. Mr. Moses-William Staples, late a banker in Cornhill, aged 40; and, on the 27th, his remains were deposited in Enfield churchyard in the grave of his mother, who died 23 years ago, on a visit in that parish.

19. At her sister's house at Newcastle-upon-Tyne, Mrs. Jane Tweddel, wife of Francis T. esq. of Threepward, Northumberland. She was the eldest of three daughters and coheiresses of John Westgarth, esq. late of Unthank, Durham. Not only exemplary in her religious and domestic conduct, it appeared to be the great happiness of her life, that, under the auspices of her husband, she could indulge the native benevolence of her heart in acts tending to the encouragement of honest industry and frugality. Possessing a considerable share of medical knowledge, she was ever ready to assist her poor neighbours in sickness.

In his 68th year, after an illness of six days, Mr. Sewell, bookseller, of Cornhill, respected and regretted by all who knew him. If "an honest man's the noblest work of God," such a one was John Sewell; who, with some harmless eccentricities, possessed a mind and spirit, of which the energy and value could only be duly estimated by those who were admitted to his familiar acquaintance. His shop was the well-known resort of the first mercantile characters in the city, particularly those trading to the East Indies, who were used there to feel more of the freedom and ease of their own parlours, than the restrictions of a house of trade; yet such was the effect of long-established method, that, perhaps, in all London, a shop could not be named, in which so much business was daily transacted with so little bustle or ostentation. Mr. Sewell succeeded Mr. Brotherton in the same house wherein he died, and was, we believe, the oldest bookseller in London. He possessed, besides his professional judgement of books, a tolerable knowledge of mechanicks, particularly of ship-building, understood the nature and properties of timber, and was the founder and most zealous promoter of a Society for the Improvement of Naval Architecture. He was also the occasion of a most beneficial improvement being made, some years ago, in Cornhill, a place which had sustained prodigious losses by conflagrations. Finding that a difficulty of gaining a ready supply of water was, in most cases, the cause of the mischief extending, he conceived the idea of a tank, or reservoir, to be laid under the coach-pavement of the street, which, being always kept full of water, is a perpetual and ready resource in cases of fire happening in that vicinity. In proof of his loyalty and public spirit, we need only say, that he was one of the first supporters, and named on the first committee, of the Loyal Association at the Crown and Anchor, in 1792, by the operation and influence of which, the nation was preserved from the ruinous efforts of Republicans and Levellers; and, when the kingdom was alarmed and confounded by the mutiny in our fleets, he drew up, and at his own expence circulated, "Proposals, in detail, for a Marine Voluntary Association, for manning in Person the Channel Fleet, the antient and natural Defence of Old England." The object, however, was happily rendered unnecessary by the return of our brave seamen to reason and their duty.

20. Aged 30, Capt. Gildart, of the Staffordshire militia, only son of Richard G. esq. of Norton-hall, co. Stafford.

21. At Clifton, after a most lingering and painful illness, Miss Rose Sotheby.

23. In her 72d year, Mrs. Aikin, of Sloane-street, Knightsbridge.

BILL of MORTALITY, from October 26 to November 23, 1802.

Christened.		Buried.		Between			Between		
Males 793	1518	Males 767	1450	2 and 5	215	50 and 60	130		
Females 725		Females 683		5 and 10	75	60 and 70	94		
Whereof have died under two years old 449				10 and 20	33	70 and 80	66		
Peck Loaf 3s. 4d.; 3s 4d.; 3s. 2d; 3s. 1d.				20 and 30	89	80 and 90	34		
Salt, 14s. per bushel; 3d.½ per pound				30 and 40	121	90 and 100	4		
				40 and 50	140				

INLAND COUNTIES.

	Wheat		Rye		Barley		Oats		Beans	
	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.
Middlef.	60	4	39	1	29	11	25	9	35	8
Surrey	61	8	44	0	32	2	24	0	36	0
Hertford	55	6	36	6	28	4	22	0	36	9
Bedford	54	8	28	4	26	0	21	3	34	11
Hunting.	52	9	00	0	26	0	18	8	32	0
Northam.	54	8	32	0	24	10	19	4	32	6
Rutland	57	0	00	0	26	0	20	0	30	0
Leiceſter	57	1	00	0	27	0	19	6	37	1
Notting.	62	3	37	0	32	2	21	10	37	0
Derby	64	2	00	0	30	8	21	4	37	4
Stafford	65	8	00	0	34	3	20	11	38	3
Salop	63	8	42	8	30	3	23	11	40	10
Hereford	55	11	35	2	24	6	21	6	31	11
Worceſt.	62	8	44	4	30	5	25	9	35	7
Warwick	62	10	00	0	29	7	22	5	41	7
Wilts	55	8	00	0	25	2	21	8	39	4
Berks	57	10	00	0	26	6	24	5	37	7
Oxford	57	0	00	0	24	11	21	1	34	5
Bucks	57	7	00	0	26	10	22	8	35	6
Brecon	57	7	52	0	25	7	16	0	00	0
Montgo.	57	7	00	0	00	0	18	7	00	0
Radnor	53	5	00	0	25	7	19	0	00	0

Average of England and Wales, per quarter.

59	1	39	0	27	6	20	6	34 8

Average of Scotland, per quarter.

57	0	32	0	27	3	19	6	35 11

MARITIME COUNTIES.

	Wheat		Rye		Barley		Oats		Beans	
	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.
Eſſex	56	8	36	0	27	4	25	6	34	1
Kent	56	4	41	0	28	2	23	0	30	7
Suſſex	58	2	00	0	30	0	24	2	32	0
Suffolk	55	5	33	7	26	1	22	11	28	2
Cambrid.	55	4	35	0	25	11	17	4	29	4
Norfolk	54	11	35	0	25	9	21	4	28	9
Lincoln	56	10	34	6	27	3	19	4	28	0
York	57	9	41	1	26	4	17	8	35	6
Durham	60	4	00	0	30	0	19	8	00	0
Northum.	58	10	36	10	26	1	19	8	36	0
Cumberl.	75	3	53	10	29	11	21	5	00	0
Weſtmo.	72	6	55	4	32	2	24	9	00	0
Lancaſt.	64	7	00	0	31	4	23	0	38	8
Cheſter	61	6	00	0	33	9	22	2	00	0
Flint	56	0	00	0	39	8	20	0	00	0
Denbigh	66	11	00	0	33	10	19	6	00	0
Angleſea	50	0	00	0	24	0	00	0	00	0
Carnarv.	63	8	00	0	27	4	17	4	00	0
Merioneth	65	4	46	8	31	0	19	0	00	0
Cardigan	51	4	00	0	24	0	12	0	00	0
Pembroke	52	6	00	0	25	5	00	0	00	0
Carmart.	59	0	00	0	21	11	12	2	00	0
Glamorg.	59	6	00	0	24	6	17	9	00	0
Glouceſt.	61	5	00	0	24	10	22	6	36	0
Somerſet	59	2	00	0	23	2	17	11	34	8
Monm.	58	5	00	0	24	11	00	0	00	0
Devon	61	2	00	0	21	9	17	4	00	0
Cornwall	61	8	00	0	23	0	17	2	00	0
Dorſet	61	3	00	0	24	4	19	8	32	0
Hants	59	0	00	0	25	11	22	3	37	10

AVERAGE PRICES, by which Exportation and Bounty are to be regulated.

Diſtricts	Wheat		Rye		Barley		Oats		Beans	
	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.
1	59	1	36	7	31	2	22	6	34	8
2	55	5	33	11	26	1	20	7	28	7
3	54	11	35	4	25	9	21	4	28	9
4	56	5	34	6	26	4	18	3	30	7
5	59	6	36	10	26	10	19	8	36	0
6	74	4	54	4	30	4	22	6	24	8
7	63	6	39	0	32	11	22	9	38	8
8	63	4	46	8	29	11	18	8	34	8

Diſtricts	Wheat		Rye		Barley		Oats		Beans	
	s.	d	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d
9	54	6	39	0	23	10	13	6	34	8
10	59	7	39	0	24	3	19	11	35	7
11	61	5	39	0	22	5	17	3	34	8
12	59	11	39	0	25	2	21	7	35	11
13	56	4	32	0	25	4	20	0	34	11
14	61	4	32	0	25	1	17	1	36	0
15	64	2	32	0	29	4	20	7	42	11
16	52	10	32	0	30	4	19	10	31	11

PRICES of FLOUR, Nov. 22.

Fine	44s. to 49s.	Middling	00s. to 00s.
Seconds	40s. to 44s.	Fine Pollard	22s. to 24s.
Thirds	00s. to 00s.	Common ditto	17s. to 18s.
Horſe Pollard	24s. 0d. to 00s.		
Bran	13s. 6d. to 0 0d.		

OATMEAL, per Boll of 140lbs. Avoirdupois, 37s. 3d.

PRICE of HOPS.

Kent Pockets	10l. 0s. to 13l. 0s.	Suſſex Pockets	9l. 9s. to 12l. 0s.
Ditto Bags	9l. 0s. to 11l. 11s.	Ditto Bags	9l. 0s. to 11l. 14s.
Farnham Pockets	10l. 0s. to 16l. 0s.	Eſſex Ditto	9l. 0s. to 0l. 0s.

PRICE of HAY and STRAW.

St. James's—Hay 4l. 4s. 0d. to 7l. 7s. 0d. Aver. 5l. 15s. 6d.
Straw 1l. 11s. 6d. to 1l. 19s. 0d. Aver. 1l. 15s. 0d.

Average Price of SUGAR, computed from the returns made in the week ending Nov. 24, 1802, is 33s. 2d. per cwt. excluſive of the duty of Cuſtoms paid or payable thereon on the importation thereof into Great-Britain.

SMITHFIELD, Nov. 22. To ſink the offal—per ſtone of 8lb.

Beef	4s. 0d. to 5s. 2d.	Pork	4s. 8d. to 5s. 8d
Mutton	5s. 0d. to 5s. 8d.	Lamb	0s. 0d. to 0s. 0d
Veal	5s. 0d. to 6s. 0d.		

TALLOW, Nov. 25, per ſtone of 8lb. 4s. 3d.

COALS, Newcaſtle 60s. 0d. to 0s. 0d. Sunderland, 55s. 0d. to 0s. 0d.

SOAP, Yellow, 76s.—Mottled, 84s.—Curd, 88s.

EACH DAY'S PRICE OF STOCKS IN NOVEMBER, 1802.

Day	Bank Stock.	3 perCt Bk Red.	3 per Ct. Consols.	4 per Ct Consol.	5 perCt Navy.	5 perCt 1797	Long Ann.	Short Ann.	India Stock.	India Bonds.	Exchq. Bills.	SouthS. Stock.	Old Ann.	New Ann.	Om-nium.	Irish 5 perCt.	Imp. 3perCt.	Eng.Lott Tickets.	First Eng.Pr.	Irish Prizes.
28	180½	67⅛	68	83½	101				204		3 pr.				10	97¾		17 15 0		
29	180	67⅛	67⅜	83⅛	100¾				203⅝		4				10⅛	97		17 15 0		
30	180	66¾	68	84	101	100	19¾	4½	205		4		66¾	67¼	10½	97½		17 15 0		
31	Sunday																			
1	180¼	67	68⅛	83⅞	100⅞	99⅜	19⅜	4⅜	205		4		66½	67⅜	9⅜	97⅝		17 15 0		
2	180	67	68⅛	83¼	100⅝	99½	19⅜	4⅜	204½		4		66¾	66⅞	10	97½		17 15 0		
3	180¼	67	68	83⅛	100¾	99⅝	19½	4⅜			2			66⅞	10⅛			17 15 0		
4	180	67⅛	68	83⅛	100¾	99⅝	19⅜	4⅜			2			66⅞	9¾			17 16 0		
5	180¼	67⅛	68⅛	83⅜	100⅝	99½	19⅜	4½		11	2			66⅞	10			17 16 0		
6	180½	67⅜	67⅜	83⅜	100¾	99⅝	19⅜	4½	204	13	3		66⅞	67½	10	96¾		17 16 0		
7	Sunday																			
8	180	67⅜	68	83⅜	100⅝	99¾	19⅜	4½	203¾	12	3		66⅞	67⅜	10½	97		17 16 0		
9	179¾	67	67⅜	83⅜	100⅜	99⅜	19½	4½	202⅞	13	3		67	67⅜	10	97⅛		17 16 0		
10	180	67⅜	68	83¾	100	99½	19⅜	4⅜	203	13	3		67	67⅜	10	97		17 16 0		
11	179⅞	67	67⅝	83	100⅜	99⅜	19⅜	4½	202	12	3		66⅞	67⅜	10⅛	97⅛		17 17 0		
12	179⅞	67⅛	67⅜	83⅛	100⅛	99⅜	19⅜	4½	202⅞	13	3		66⅞	67	10	97⅜		17 17 0		
13	180	66¾	67⅜	83½	100⅛	99⅜	19⅜	4½	203		4				10⅛			17 18 0		
14	Sunday																			
15	180	67	68	83½	100⅞	100	19⅝	4⅜	203		4				10			17 18 0		
16	180½	67	67⅞	83⅝	101	100⅛	19⅝	4⅜	202⅝		4				9⅝			17 18 0		
17	179⅝	67	67⅜	83⅜	101	100⅛	19⅜	4½	202		3	72¼			10⅛	97⅛		17 18 0		
18	179⅝	67	68	83⅜	100⅞	99⅞	19⅜	4½	202		3	72			10⅛	97⅜		17 18 0		
19	179	67	67⅜	83½	100	100	19⅜	4½	202		2	72¼			10⅛	97⅜		18 0 0		
20	179⅛	67	68	83⅛	101⅛	100⅛	19⅜	4½	202⅛		2				10⅛	97½		18 0 0		
21	Sunday																			
22	179⅛	67	68	83⅝	101⅛	100⅛	19⅝	4½	202⅛		3			67⅛	10⅛	97⅛		18 0 0		
23	178⅞	66⅞	67⅜	83⅛	101⅛	100⅛	19⅝	4⅜	202		2				10	97⅛		18 1 0		
24	178⅛	66⅜	67⅛	82⅝	100⅛	99⅝	19⅜	4⅜	202	14	2			67⅛	10⅛			18 1 0		
25	178⅛	66⅜	67⅛	82⅝	100⅛	100	19⅜	4⅜	201½	14	1			67⅛	10⅛		65½	18 1 0		
26	178⅛	67⅛	67⅛	83	101	100	19⅜	4⅜	202	15	par				10⅛		65½	18 2 0		
27	178⅛	67	67⅛	83	100½	100	19⅛	4⅜	201½	14	par				10⅛		65½	18 5 0		

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